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THE
LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR MARCH, 1810.

NATIONAL
AND
PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,
PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

No. XV.

CATHOLIC POLITICS.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, ABROAD AND AT HOME, AS CONNECTED WITH THE QUESTION OF CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

MAN is a creature of wants. His daily necessities remind him of the supplies demanded by his animal frame; and his rational part requires no less support, though the appetite which craves it be not so obvious. Whoever supposes that the mental powers of man need no recruit is demonstrably mistaken. Whoever fancies that the spiritual principles which guide his moral conduct, are incapable of more than ordinary vigour, or of less than ordinary activity, has paid but little attention to what has passed within himself, or has confounded causes and effects distinct in their nature and preporties.

Providence has "not left itself without a witness" in the regular operations of nature; and whoever can contemplate and consider them with understanding, yet feel no veneration toward that Power which sustains them, though he may wear the human form, must be placed much lower than man on the scale of intelligence. But the virtues of which rationality is capable are of a higher class than the powers of animal life: they spring from superior principles, they require superior attainments, they issue in superior enjoyments. Man may be a wolf to man:

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man also may be a friend to his fellow: he may exercise the love, the kindness, the affection, which even angels may respect; and feel no shame in admitting a resemblance to themselves. What shall regulate a creature capable of such extremes? What shall induce him to refrain from *that* evil, and to delight in *this* good? What shall guide him in his volition, direct him in his judgment, confirm his opinion, form his conduct, by degrees, into habit, and reward him with that consciousness, that modest self-complacency, which results from actions analogous to his duty, and from a sense of integrity and recitude, though mingled with imperfection and frailty? Whatever shall be honoured with this character, must be spiritual; since its objects are spiritual, since the mind on which it acts is spiritual, and since consciousness is spiritual, an action of mind.

This is a branch of religion. Religion, as to its essence, distinguishes man from brute: but religion in its practice, or outward observances, is various among the sons of men. Our pages witness that worship as to its objects, its mode, and its expectations, is constrained to assume different forms, according to the persuasions of its votaries. We see it in some countries referred to the hope of extraordinary good fortune in the ensuing sport of hunting; in others it spends itself in veneration of images, the mis-understood representatives of persons and powers, far too little known to be susceptible of explanation by the worshipper. Some insist on merely a spiritual intercourse by meditation and prayer with the supreme object of their reverence: while others combine both the mental and the corporeal powers in their religious services, and consider images as types of the divinity, or of his powers, his attributes, or his qualities. Among

Christians most are agreed to attribute unquestionable authority to the sacred writings, which contain the history and the precepts of their religion; but a great proportion of the Christian world, adds to this persuasion, that of the necessity for some power or person capable, and by office designated for the purpose, of explaining, ascertaining, and enforcing the true import of those writings. This person and power say the Catholics, is the Pope: he, say they, has always been endowed with this tremendous supremacy. He is the successor of St. Peter, the prince of the apostles: on him, as on Peter, the Holy Spirit rests; and his decisions are those of heaven, itself, of which he is the organ to all true believers.

Admitting for the sake of argument, that these assertions are well founded, that the Pope, as successor of St. Peter in the See of Rome, is entitled to veneration and submission, that while he occupies that See the Holy Spirit may be expected to guide his determinations, and that together with his office this sacred unction is combined in his person, we would desire our countrymen of the Catholic persuasion, to take a liberal and enlarged view of the present circumstances of their center of union, the head of the Catholic church.

We desire to recall their attention to the public documents emitted by the Sovereign Pontiff, (preserved in our fourth volume, p. 167) wherein his Holiness exhorts his subjects to preserve peace, notwithstanding the irruption of French forces into his territories,—he “being unable to conform to all the demands made on him by the French government—as contrary to his sacred duties, and the dictates of his conscience.” (Dated Feb. 2, 1808.)—Also, to his Protest dated April 28. (in the same volume p. 1009.) In this his Holiness expressly says, the cardinals are “those members who are necessary to the direction of his affairs.”—And cardinal Gabrielli says in his name (in another paper, p. 1013.) “that the cardinals undertake sacred obligations in the church of God, that they are counsellors to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual concerns; and therefore, that they cannot be torn from his bosom.” In our fifth volume, p. 175, we gave a copy of another protest by his Holiness against Buonaparte, in which he uses the most

pathetic language of complaint and remonstrance. “He calls Europe itself to witness which has seen him, in his old age, in the most rigorous season of the year, traverse the Alps, and proceed to Paris, not without exciting the jealousy and disgust of other great Powers. in order to consecrate and crown his Imperial and Royal Majesty.”—“It must be evident to the universe, that the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor are to render his Holiness INCAPABLE OF FULFILLING HIS SACRED DUTIES.” This edict is dated May 19, 1808. To these we add, in the present article, an EXCOMMUNICATION of Buonaparte by the Pope, dated June 10, 1809, with a general excommunication of him, and all his officers and troops, at great length, and in the most formal manner; alleging the spoliation committed on the Holy See as reasons for this exercise of spiritual power. This instrument deserves great attention: from Protestants, to whom bulls of excommunication by the Pope are now-a-days *novelties*: from Catholics, since they will find their spiritual head acknowledging in it, that he cannot now discharge the duties of his office; and that the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth is reduced to a state so degraded, that he no longer can perform those very functions for which his station was instituted, and which are the essence of his sacred character.

The argument, then, submitted to the Catholics, as arising from the declarations of the Pope is this: either the conclave of cardinals, together with the temporal possessions of the church are NECESSARY to the Papal office, or they are not:—if they are not, then [*horresco referens*!] the Holy Father has promulgated lies and delusions throughout the world, by saying they were necessary:—who can hold communion with such a fabricator of falsehoods?—or if they are necessary—then no person not enjoying them, whatever pretensions he may make to the sacred character, is not, cannot be, properly and truly Pope. While, therefore, these territories continue incorporated with the French empire, there can be no Pope: while the bishop of Rome is not surrounded by his cardinals, there can be no Pope: and we add, that while the cardinals, according to the constitution of the church, elect the Pope, should the next bishop of Rome not be elected by the cardinals, nor

be installed and established at Rome, he is no Pope. There is a fundamental law of the church, (in order to preserve the succession of St. Peter) that a Pope not chosen at Rome, and not residing at Rome, is no Pope, nor entitled to canonical obedience. No stronger proof of this is necessary than the extract from the Catholic Catechism, subjoined as a note, in a following page.

The powers of a child in politics may perceive that Buonaparte does not design to restore the territories he has wrested from the church. Admitting then, that according to the course of nature, the Pope, by reason of his advanced age, should die before Buonaparte, the person appointed by that chief to the sacred office, cannot possibly be Pope, although he may be bishop of Rome. What then becomes of the unity of the church? Where is that center to which all christendom ought to tend, as to a center of gravity? We do not ask, where is the Catholic church? but we ask, where is its chief officer? where is the successor of St. Peter? where is the ecclesiastic supreme, the Sovereign Pontiff, to whom alone appertains the power of the fisherman's ring?

This statement is simplicity itself: it requires no deductions, it admits no logic: we have the protestations of the Pope, the evidence of facts, the assumptions of the perpetrator of this dissolution of the Papacy. Is this doubted? turn to Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 958. Hear the report of the French minister in the name of his master. "It was necessary that the successor of St. Peter should be a pastor like St. Peter; that exclusively taken up with the salvation of souls and spiritual interests, he should cease to be agitated by mundane ideas, by pretensions to sovereignty.... THE EMPEROR WILL NEVER ACKNOWLEDGE THE RIGHTS OF THE TRIPLE CROWN.... The emperor had only the alternative of two courses; either to create a PATRIARCH!—or to destroy a temporal sovereignty."—He thus also describes the Pope's bulls, to which we have alluded.—"INCENDIARY WRITINGS AND BULLS DICTATED BY IGNORANCE, AND BY THE MOST GUILTY DERELICTION OF RELIGIOUS PRINCIPLES, have been disseminated in various parts of the empire."—Hear Buonaparte himself (Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 778.) "*It was demonstrated*

to me, that the SPIRITUAL influence exercised in my states by a foreign sovereign, was contrary to the independence of France, and to the dignity and SAFETY of my throne." Hear this, fellow countrymen! ruminate upon this! "the SPIRITUAL influence of a foreign sovereign," is not safe. This is the language of a professedly Catholic power. Can, then, "the spiritual influence of a foreign sovereign," that sovereign a Catholic, and head of the Catholic church, be safe to a Protestant throne?—Let Buonaparte himself be judge. He knows that what we say is true. He would have "created a Patriarch; but it would have been attended with DANGEROUS DISCUSSIONS, and have alarmed tender consciences." In plain language, a Patriarch could not be the Pope; nor his substitute; nor his representative. Consciences must be hard indeed, not to acknowledge this. We have no fear of "tender consciences:" we desire the full freedom of such "dangerous discussions:" they can be "dangerous" only to minds shackled by despotism, by anti-Christian subjugation: by Buonapartean delusion. They can be "dangerous" only to the tyranny of the emperor and king, and to his puppet the Patriarch of the West.

What then, is the condition of the Catholic church so desperate, that an EXCOMMUNICATED ravager talks of giving her a head?—that the next head to be given her *must* be the minion of this wretch, cut off from the body of the faithful, and cast beyond the pale of the church? Is it to such a one that Catholics, subjects of the United Kingdom, look forward to transfer their spiritual allegiance? The thought is preposterous: it is incredible: yet this is the inevitable conclusion to be drawn, from the conduct of the Catholics at this juncture of time. They profess to be seeking emancipation, as a body: we most heartily wish them emancipation as individuals. No man, by our consent shall suffer persecution for conscience sake. "Neither shall the hair of his head be singed; nor the smell of fire pass on his garments." We offer no sacrifices to Moloch. But we desire to see CONSISTENCY manifested in the conduct of our countrymen. We cannot bear that they should be the victims of delusion, and be seduced by the tricks of the Corsican's agents, to give him, or his,

any portion whatever of the fealty due only to our gracious sovereign KING GEORGE. There is no alternative at present; either KING GEORGE must reign in your hearts, friends and Catholic countrymen! or you admit a foreigner to share your affection and duty; and that foreigner unquestionably the mere *Mumbo Jumbo* of the Corsican! If there were no difficulties attendant on the church, if all were going on smoothly at Rome, if from the past, and the present prosperity, we could anticipate the future, if the Pope were free in his office, and sovereign in his power at Rome, if his temporalities were under his obedience, if his officers were each in his station, if his cardinals were around him as his advisers, then indeed, something might be said for — but, then, indeed, Gallic intrigues would have been still: "dangerous discussions" would have been unknown: "tender consciences" would have enjoyed their privileges with thankfulness and tranquillity; and then the occupier of the throne of France would have proved himself the eldest son of the church, by acknowledging "the rights of the triple crown;" and by giving no occasion to the emission from Rome of "briefs replete with acrimony."

Whether it be owing to these reasons and inferences, or to any others, certain it is, that the Irish Catholic bishops are divided in their opinions, as to the propriety of endueing King George with the power of putting what they term a *Veto* on the election of a bishop. The majority continue to think that only the Pope should possess that power: but seven of their number are convinced, that as it must fall either to Buonaparte, the enemy and despoiler of the church: the EXCOMMUNICATE! — or to the king of the country in which they dwell; the latter is clearly entitled to their choice. We suppose the thinking part of the laity, may be divided on the same subject, and perhaps, in somewhat of the same proportion. We hope their own good sense, will withhold them from becoming the scorn of their countrymen, who will not fail to remind them that a majority, as such, is no unequivocal mark of wisdom: in spite of the proverb *Vox Populi Vox Dei*.

The foregoing thoughts have had for their object the situation of Catholicism in foreign parts, in its head, and chief

officer; but the situation of Catholicism in this country, under a Protestant government and surrounded by Protestants of various denominations, well deserves the attention of our fellow subjects of that persuasion.

Certainly the empire which is called with great courtesy the United Kingdom, when contemplated as to its religious state is an assemblage of many various if not heterogeneous parts. In England, Protestantism according to episcopal persuasion is the established religion; and all others are but endured: in Scotland, episcopacy is but endured, and Presbyterianism is established: in Ireland Catholicism is professed by the body of the people: and the strange anomaly obtains, of the dissenters being by far more numerous than those avowing the paramount profession.

To what dreadful havock were humanity and christianity subjected, when these different persuasions were at daggers drawing on each other, and animosity, rising to brutal fury, disfigured the lineaments of the "Image of God!" Who derived advantage from that hellish state of things? Truly, no one but the emperor and king of Hell. Of late religious divisions of British subjects have been held in quiet, and neither of them has disgraced itself by shedding blood (for the Protestant blood shed in the late Irish rebellion, we are desirous of attributing to the natural effect of French political principles) but, what has been may again be; and no wise statesman will put the peace of his country to hazard, at the possibility of disturbing that balance, which he sees settled in the quiet and order of the country whose welfare he studies.

Of whatever members the political family consists, the king is the father of the family; and his wish must be for the welfare of the whole. Whatever parties the nation which he governs may contain, the king is the sovereign to whom each has a right to look up for protection; and whom each is bound to honour and obey. Each is bound to study the peace and prosperity of the common wealth at large; and while so engaged has a right to expect from his majesty's general office-character, approbation and reward. The very poorest (apparently) meanest, feeblest, association for worshipping God according to conscience, while studious to

promote the king's peace, and the neighbourhood's prosperity, is equally entitled to the royal grace and favour with the millions of which the Catholics boast in Ireland. There is no difference in the sight of reason and equity: in the (supposable) judgment of God, and in that of well-informed and justly-thinking man. The plea of numbers, therefore, the boast of accession of vast political strength to the empire, must be laid aside, if reason and argument are to be fairly heard,—and to suppose that our Catholic fellow subjects would rest their cause on any other basis than that of reason and argument, is a libel upon them of which we shall not be guilty. But what follows? that all the political disabilities complained of by the Catholics, and equally felt by Protestant dissenters of all denominations, if removed from one body of men, *must* by parity of reason, be removed from all others. Can a dissenter inclined to bear arms in defence of his country, legally receive a commission from his majesty without taking the test? assuredly, no. Why then should a Catholic, who is a dissenter of a certain description? Remove this impediment from the Catholic; remove it also from the dissenter: from all, or from none. If the Catholics plead their power, and influence, and property, in Ireland: the plea is answered, by reminding them of the power, and influence, and property, of the Presbyterians in Scotland: to which must be added a just estimate of the power, and influence, and property, of the dissenters in England, taken as a body. Why should these people, equally interested in the public welfare, submit to privations from which the Catholics, in no wise their superiors, are relieved? To suppose that they will silently behold the good things of this world, towards which they contribute, bestowed on the Catholics, but withheld from themselves, is ridiculous. Are the dissenters that ignorant, uninformed, dolt-headed generation which cannot calculate its share of the public burdens?—ask this question at the Bank,—at the India House,—at Lloyd's: it must not be asked of the Panorama. If then it be desirable to throw open ALL offices of state and means of power, to all descriptions of men—a question not here under discussion—then are the Catholics, by their

present motions, urging forward that desirable end; but if the Catholics think to benefit themselves ALONE, while others are excluded from state advantages, let us be permitted to whisper in their ear—"the thing is impossible."

"The plea of conscience in matters of religion is a solemn plea:" we admit it is. "The interference of a power not of our own persuasion in the choice of our church officers, is a preposterous intrusion:" granted. "Does not the meanest society of dissenters elect its own minister, without any *Veto*, or pretensions to a *Veto*, on the part of his majesty?" Certainly. And to say truth his majesty would have enough to do, were such a *Veto* a part of the privileges of his crown. But the difference is this: the election of a dissenting minister terminates on the society, which elects him. He *swears* obedience to no power whatever: he *promises* attention to no *foreign* chief: his engagements have not the smallest reference *extra* the community, of which he is the spiritual guide: here begins his office; here it ends. But this is not case with the Catholic minister: he is bound by oaths of office, bound to a *foreign* power, of which he acknowledges, and by his oath promotes, the jurisdiction, to the utmost of his ability: his conscience is bound by the persuasion again, and again repeated, that only in communion with that power can salvation be so much as hoped for. It is therefore, with great earnestness of mind, he performs his duty by endeavouring to secure the salvation of all whom he loves, esteems or honours, by bringing them into communion with this foreign power.* To what this leads let the fore-

* As a clear proof of this principle, that "salvation is not to be expected out of the Church of Rome," we adduce an extract from the Catholic Catechism now taught in Ireland. It also proves our assertion, that the Head of the Catholic Church must reside *at Rome*, to ensure canonical obedience.

Question. Has the Roman Catholic church the marks of the true church?

Answer. It has, and it alone.

Q. How is the Roman Catholic church one?

A. In all its members being obliged to believe the same truths, to have the same sacraments, and sacrifice, and to be under the same visible head on earth.

going part of our article decide. Will the Catholics, to avoid the King's *Veto*, place themselves in the situation of the dissenters? Will they consider their church establishment as terminating on themselves? Will they consider themselves as independant of all ecclesiastical allegiance, to any foreign ecclesiastical officer? If not, let them devise and propose some principle on which this strong, indelible, and indeed, incalculable difference between Catholics and Protestant dissenters, may be compensated to a Protestant King, and a Protestant establishment, and even, we say, in point of justice, and policy too, to the body of Protestant dissenters themselves; their fellow subjects, be it remembered, and in their own opinion, their fellow sufferers.

We shall not affect to trifle with the feelings or the convictions of our catholic fellow subjects; but we venture to foretell, that the time may come, when they will think, that silence at the present moment had been their wisdom. Let them look steadfastly around and consider the various sectarian powers now in activity in the British dominions, with the embarrassment which, some affirm, is not unfelt by the established church itself. Do they see no appearance of a sect rising to maké great and lasting inroads in the catholic community? Do they see no symptoms of exertions, the purpose of which is not to encrease catholic converts? Are there no principles working, diametrically opposite to the interests of the Papal chair? Are they circulated so privately as not to reach the know-

ledge of catholic superiors? We could tell them, whether they know it or not, that the conduct of their priests is closely watched, and judged on by other laity beside their own: that they may stand at the doors of certain places of worship, with lanthorns in their hands to see who enters those places, as long as they like—in vain! That they may tear every piece of paper which they pick up in the streets of their towns—in vain! That in vain they forbid the perusal of the sacred writings (as many do)—the leaven is in operation; nor will its action terminate till the whole mass be leavened. Would the Catholics chuse, that the emancipation they claim should endue such a sect with powers and privileges equal to those at which they aim; and thus, these two parties, the one rising yearly, the other declining, should come into collision together on equal terms? If the Catholics take offence at the term “declining,” let them substitute for it the opposite term “prosperous,” flourishing,” “increasing”—What folly, then, marks the conduct of a “prosperous” sect, in talking of bonds and burdens, of oppressions and sufferings; and in soliciting *emancipation*!—Ridicule is sufficient answer to clamours so supported and justified.—We give no advice. Our opinion is, that the great argument of which the Protestant world will not fail to avail itself, approaches. Our hints are not ambiguous, to those who have any thing like general information on the state of the religious world. By a manly, open, devout and religious demeanour,—extending throughout their concerns, and connections, the catholics may soften that blow which they cannot avert. They may even direct it to their individual and spiritual advantage: but then they must bid farewell to what *was* catholicism, and bend their attention to the worship of God in Spirit and in truth, without being blinded by party, or bound by human opinions, or making a point of following their leaders, whatever be their own convictions. Let them prepare for such a happiness, by the patronage of knowledge, by the cultivation of good morals, by works of faith and labours of love, by goodwill towards men, and by an earnest desire to promote the Glory of God in the highest, and on Earth peace!

Q. Who is the visible head of the church?

A. *The Pope.*

Q. Who is the Pope?

A. He is Christ's vicar on earth, the supreme visible head of the church.

Q. Why do we call the church Roman?

A. From Rome, where its visible head resides.

Q. How do you call the true church?

A. The Roman Catholic church.

Q. Is there any other true church besides the Roman Catholic church?

A. No.

Q. Why are all obliged to be of the true church?

A. *Because no one can be saved out of it.*

PROTEST against the Occupation of Rome and the Ecclesiastical States, by the Troops and Armies of France.

PIUS VII. PONTIFF.

The dark designs conceived by the enemies of the Apostolic See, have at length been accomplished.

After the violent and unjust spoliation of the fairest and most considerable portion of our dominions, we behold ourselves, under unworthy pretexts, and with so much the greater injustice, entirely stripped of our temporal sovereignty, to which our spiritual independence is intimately united. In the midst of this cruel persecution we are comforted by the reflection, that we encounter such a heavy misfortune, not for any offence given to the Emperor or to France, which has always been the object of our affectionate paternal solicitude, nor any intrigue of worldly policy,—but from an unwillingness to betray our duties.

To please men and to displease God, is not allowed to anyone professing the Catholic Religion, and much less can it be permitted to its Head and Promulgator.

As we, besides, owe it to God and the church, to hand down our rights uninjured and untouched, we protest against this new violent spoliation, and declare it void and null.

We reject, with the firmest resolution, any allowance which the Emperor of the French may intend to assign us, and to the individuals composing our college.

We should all cover ourselves with ignominy in the face of the church, if we suffered our subsistence to depend on the power of him who usurps her authority.

We commit ourselves entirely to Providence, and to the affection of the faithful, and we shall be contented piously to terminate the bitter career of our sorrowful days.

We adore, with profound humility, God's inscrutable decrees; we invoke his commiseration upon our good subjects, who will ever be our joy and our crown; and after having, in this hardest of trials, done what our duties required of us, we exhort them to preserve always untouched the religion and the faith, and to unite themselves to us for the purpose of conjuring, with sighs and tears, both in the closet and before the altar, the supreme Father of Light, that he may vouchsafe to change the base designs of our persecutors.

Given at our Apostolic Palace, del Quirinale, this 10th of June, 1809.

PIUS PAPA VII.

To NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French, and King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, &c.

PIUS VII. PONTIFF.

By the authority of God Almighty, and of St. Paul and St. Peter, we declare you, and all your co-operators in the act of violence which you are executing, to have incurred the same EXCOMMUNICATION which we, in our Apostolic Letters, contemporaneously affixing in the usual places of this city, declare to have been incurred by all those who on the violent invasion of this

city, on the second of February of last year, were guilty of the acts of violence against which we have protested, as well really in so many declarations, that by our order have been issued by our successive Secretaries of State, as also in two consistorial colloquies, of 16th of March and 11th of July, 1808,—in common with all their agents, abettors, advisers, and whoever else have been engaged in the execution of those attempts.

Given at Rome, at Santa Maria Maggiore, June 10th, in the tenth year of our Pontificate.

PIUS PAPA VII.

. The Pope, before he left Rome, thundered the ban of the church against Bonaparte, his brothers, and his family, down to the fourth generation; and pronounced the same anathema, in a solemn Conclave, against the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, and all the allies of the Ruler of France.

Apostolic Letters in form of Brief,

Whereby are declared excommunicated, and *de novo* are excommunicated, the authors, the active agents, and the partizans of the usurpation on the state of Rome, and on the other states appertaining to the Holy See.

PIUS PP. VII.

AD PERPETUAM REI MEMORIAM:

When on the memorable 2d of February, 1808, the French troops after having invaded the other, and the richest provinces of the Pontifical state, with a sudden and hostile impetus entered Rome itself, it was impossible that we could bring our mind to attribute that outrage, simply to political or to military reasons, reported among the people by the invaders: that is to say, to defend themselves in this city, and to exclude their enemies from the territories of the Holy Roman Church; neither did we see in it merely the desire of the chief of the French nation to take vengeance on our firmness and constancy, in refusing to acquiesce in his requests. We saw instantly that this proceeding had a much more extensive view, than a temporary occupation, a military precaution, or a simple demonstration of anger against ourselves. We saw revive, and again glow, and again burst out on all sides, those fraudulent and impious plots, which appeared to be, if not subdued, at least repressed; which originated among those men deceived and deceiving by philosophy and vain deceit, introducing damnable heresies, and who had long planned, and formed parties to accomplish, the destruction of our Holy Religion. We saw, that in our humble personage they insulted, they circumvented, they attacked the Holy See of the most blessed Prince of the Apostles, in order that they might by any means overthrow it, from its very foundation; and with it the Catholic Church, although established as on the most

solid rock, by its divine founder, in this Holy See.

We had thought, we had also hoped, that the French government, taught by experience the evils in which that most powerful nation had involved itself by unreined impiety and schism, and convinced by the unanimous declarations of by far the greater part of its citizens, was truly and heartily persuaded, that its own security, as well as the public happiness, was deeply interested in the free and sincere restoration of the exercise of the Catholic religion, and in its defence against all assailants. Moved by this opinion, and excited by this hope, we, unworthy as we are, who upon earth represent the *God of Peace*, scarcely perceived any prospect of repairing the disasters of the Gallican church, when—the whole world is our witness! with what alacrity we listened to proposals of peace, and how much it cost us, and the church itself, to conduct those treaties to such a conclusion as it was possible to obtain. But, immortal God! in what did our hopes terminate! What has been the fruit of our so great indulgence and liberality! From the very promulgation of that agreement, we have been constrained to complain with the prophet, *Behold, in peace my bitterness becomes most bitter*. This bitterness we have not concealed from the church, nor from our brethren the cardinals of the Holy Roman church, in our allocution to them in consistory, May 24, 1802. We then informed them that to the convention we had made, were added several articles *unknown to us, and disapproved by us the instant we knew them*. In reality, by these articles not only was the free exercise of the Catholic religion withheld, in points of the greatest consequence and interest, to the liberty which had been verbally assured, stipulated, and solemnly promised, as introductory to the convention, and as its basis;—but also, in several of these articles the doctrine of the gospel was closely attacked.

Nearly the same was the result of the convention concluded by us with the government of the Italian Republic. Those very articles were interpreted in a manner altogether arbitrary; with highly perverse, and peculiar fraud, as well as injury; against which arbitrary and perverse interpretation, we had guarded with the utmost solicitude.

Both these conventions being violated in this manner, and disfigured in whatever had been stipulated in favour of the church,—the spiritual power also being subjected to the will of the laic,—so far were the salutary effects that we had proposed to ourselves following these conventions, that other and still greater evils and injuries to the church of Jesus Christ, we saw growing and spreading daily.

We shall not here enumerate particularly those evils, because they are sufficiently

known in the world, and deplored with tears by all good men; they are besides sufficiently declared in the two consistorial allocutions which we made March 16 and July 11, 1808, which we caused to be made public, as much as our state of restraint admitted. From those all may know, and all posterity will see, what at that time were our sentiments on so many and great injuries suffered from the government of France, in things appertaining to the church: they will know with what long suffering and patience we were so long silent; with what constancy we maintained the love of peace; and how firmly we retained the hope, that a remedy adequate to such great evils might be found, and that an end might be put to them; for which cause we have deferred from day to day the lifting up of our Apostolic voice. They will see, what were our labours, and anxieties, what our endeavours, deprecations, protestations, sighings, (incessant have they been!) that the wounds of the church might be healed: while we have intreated that new sufferings might not be inflicted upon her. But, in vain have been exhausted all the powers of humility, of moderation, of mildness, by which hitherto we have studied to shield the rights and interests of the church from him, who had associated himself with the devices of the impious to destroy it utterly; who with that spirit had affected friendship for her, that he might more readily betray her; who had feigned to protect her, that he might more securely oppress her.

Much, and often, even daily have we been bid to hope, especially when our journey into France was wished for and solicited; but from that period our expostulations have been eluded by bold tergiversations, and cavillings; and by answers given purposely to prolong the matter, or to mislead by fallacy: at length they could obtain no attention. As the time appointed for maturing the councils already taken against this Holy See, and the church of Christ approached, we were assailed, we were harassed perpetually, and perpetually were demands either exorbitant or captious made, the nature of which shewed clearly enough, and more than enough, that two objects equally destructive and ruinous to this Holy See and church were kept in view; that is to say, either that by assenting to them we should be guilty of betraying our office, or that if we refused, occasion might from thence be taken of declaring against us an open war.

As we could in no wise comply with those demands made upon us, they being contrary to conscience, from thence a pretext was formed to send in a hostile manner, military forces into this Holy city; they seized Fort Saint Angelo; they occupied stations in the streets, in the squares; the palace, itself, in

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which we resided, the Quirinal palace, was threatened with all the horrors of war and siege, by a great body of infantry and cavalry. But we, being strengthened by God, through whom we can do all things, and sustained by a conscientious sense of our duty, were nothing alarmed, nor dejected in our mind, by this sudden terror, and this display of the apparatus of war. With a peaceful, an equable mind, as we ought, we performed the sacred ceremonies, and the divine mysteries appropriated to that most Holy day, with all becoming solemnity. And neither through fear, or through forgetfulness, or by negligence, were any of them omitted, which were appointed as our duty, in such a situation of things.

We recollected with Saint Ambrose (de Basilic. tradend. No. 17.) that the holy man, Naboth, the possessor of his vineyard, when called by demand of the king to surrender his vineyard, in which the king after having rooted up the vines might plant a vile garden of herbs, he answered him: *the Lord forbid that I should give the inheritance of my fathers to thee!* Much less could we suppose it was lawful for us to deliver up so ancient and sacred a heritage, (i. e. the temporal sovereignty of this Holy See; not without the evident appointment of Divine Providence, possessed by the Roman Pontiffs our predecessors for so long a series of ages), or even by silence to seem to consent, that any should obtain this city, the Metropolis of the Catholic world, where after disturbing and destroying the most holy form of discipline, which was left by Jesus Christ to his Holy church, and ordained by the sacred canons under the guidance of the spirit of God, he should in its stead substitute a code not only contrary to the Holy canons, but in opposition and even repugnant, to the precepts of the Gospels; according to his custom, and to the new order of things of the present day, which manifestly tends to confound by consecration all superstitions, and every sect with the Catholic church.

Naboth defended his vineyard even with his own blood: (St. Amb. *ibid.*) Could we, therefore, (whatever in the issue might befall us) decline from defending the rights and possessions of the Holy Roman church, which to promote as far as in us lay, we had bound ourselves by the most solemn of religious obligations? Or could we refrain from vindicating the liberty of the Apostolic See, which is so intimately combined with the liberty and utility of the universal church?

And how extremely fit, and even necessary these temporal principalities are to secure to the Supreme Head of the church the safe and free exercise of his spiritual functions, which by the divine will are committed to him over all the world, may be from the present oc-

currences (were other arguments wanting) already too clearly demonstrated. On this account, although we affected not this temporal sovereignty, neither for grandeur, nor for wealth, nor for dominion,—an unwarrantable desire, equally distant from our natural disposition, and our most holy character, which, from our earliest years we have always regarded,—yet we have strongly felt that it was due to the indispensable duty of our office, from the very day of the second of February 1808, to the utmost of our power amidst such constraints, to issue by our Cardinal secretary of state, a solemn protestation, by which to render public the cause of the tribulation under which we suffered, and to declare our resolution to maintain whole and intire the rights of the Apostolic See.

When in the mean while the invaders obtained no advantage by threats, they determined to act towards us on another system. By a certain slow, but most vexatious and even most cruel kind of persecution, they attacked, with intention to weaken by little and little, our constancy, which they had not been able to shake by sudden terror. Therefore while they held us in custody in our palace, there passed scarcely a single day from the said second day of February, which was not marked by some new injury to this Holy See, or by some new vexation to our very soul. All the troops, which had been employed by us to preserve civil order and discipline, were taken from us, and mixed with the French bands. Our very body guards, men the most select and most noble, were imprisoned in the Castle of St. Angelo, there they were detained many days, then they were dispersed, and their companies dissolved: at the gates, and in other places of this most celebrated city, *corps de garde* were posted: the post office, and all printing offices, especially that of our Apostolic Chamber, and that of the Congregation *de Propaganda Fide* were subjected to military force and orders; by which we were deprived of the liberty of printing, or of directing others to print, what we desired. The regulations for administering public justice were disturbed and hindered. Solicited by fraud, by deceit, by every kind of evil artifice to swell the mass of what they called national guards, our subjects became rebels against their lawful prince. The most audacious and most abandoned of them, accepting the tri-coloured French and Italian cockade, and protected by that as by a shield, with impunity spread themselves every where, now in bodies, now single, and either by command or by permission, broke out into every enormity against the ministers of the church, against the government, against good men. Journals, or as they call them, *feuilles périodiques*, in defiance of our complaints, were printed at Rome,

and circulated among the populace and in foreign parts, filled with injuries, sarcasms, and calumnies, degrading either the Pontifical power or dignity: sundry of our Declarations, which were of great moment, and signed with our own hand, or by that of our first minister, and by our order affixed in the customary places,—these by the hands of the vilest satellites, (amid the greatest indignation and lamentation of all good men), were torn down, torn in pieces, and trod under foot. Ill advised youth, and other citizens were invited, elected, and inscribed in suspicious conventicles, although such were most strictly prohibited under the penalty even of anathema, by laws both civil and ecclesiastic, enacted by our predecessors, Clement XII. and Benedict XIV. Many of our administrators and official agents, as well of the city as of the provinces, men of the greatest integrity and fidelity, were insulted, were thrown into prison, were exiled to great distances: searches after papers, and writings of every kind in the private repositories of the magistrates of the pontificate, not even excepting those of the first minister of our cabinet, were made with violence. Three of our first ministers secretaries of state, whom we had been obliged to employ one after the other, were carried off from our own residence: and at last, the majority of the most Holy cardinals of the sacred Roman church, our fellows and fellow-labourers, were torn from our side and transported afar off by military force.

These facts, and others not less contrary to every right human and divine, wickedly attempted and hardly perpetrated, are so well known by the public, that there is no necessity to recount them numerically, or to expatiate on them at large. Neither have we omitted, that (we might not so much as seem to connive at them, or in any manner to assent to them), to expostulate sharply and strongly according to the duty of our place.

Despoiled in such a manner, as it were, of all the ornaments of dignity, and supports of authority; deprived of all the accessaries to the fulfilment of our office, and especially of those in which all the churches were interested; suffering injuries of every description; vexed by all kinds of terrors, and excruciations; oppressed so extremely that even the exercise of both our powers was daily further impeded; after the singular and evident Providence of God the best and greatest, which has supported our fortitude, we are beholden to the prudence of such of our ministers as remained, to the fidelity of our subjects, and to the piety of the faithful, that any semblance of those powers is yet remaining.

But, if our temporal power were reduced to a vain and empty appearance, in this city and in the adjoining provinces, it was in the

most flourishing province of Urbino, of March, and of Camerini, at the same time absolutely taken away. Wherefore we did not fail to issue a solemn protest against this manifest, and sacrilegious usurpation of so many states of the church; as also to admonish our beloved against the seductions of an unjust and illegitimate government; nor did we omit to address an instruction to our venerable brethren the bishops of those provinces.

That government however was not slow! How speedily did it prove by facts, and furnish decisive evidence, that in that instruction we had foretold what religion had to expect from it! The occupation, the plunder of the patrimony of Jesus Christ, the abolition of Religious Houses, the expulsion of the Holy Virgins from their cloisters, the profanation of churches, the allowance of unbridled licentiousness, the contempt of ecclesiastical discipline, and of the Holy Canons, the promulgation of a code, and of other laws contrary not only to those Holy Canons, but also to the precepts of the gospels, and to the Divine rights; the abasement and oppression of the clergy, the subjection of the sacred power of the bishops to the power of laymen; the force in many ways put upon their consciences; the violent displacing of them from their cathedrals and sending them away; with other equally nefarious, equally sacrilegious atrocities against the liberty, the immunity, and the doctrine of the church in those our provinces committed instantly, as before in all those other places which had fallen under the power of that government;—these, these, are the wonderful rewards, these the illustrious monuments of that astonishing attachment to the Catholic religion, which even at this day is incessantly boasted of and promised!!

For us who experience so many bitternesses on the part of those from whom we could least expect them, already filled with them, and afflicted by them on every side, we grieve not so much for the present as for the future state of our persecutors. *For if the living Lord be angry with us a little [while, Eng. Tr.] for our chastening and correction, yet shall he be at one again with his servants: But thou, who hast been the author of all mischief against the church, [the Hebrews] how shalt thou escape the hand of God? God will not forgive any, neither will he respect the greatness of any: for he made both the small and great; and to the most powerful he has reserved the most powerful punishment.** Moreover we desire, that by whatever means, even by our own life, the eternal perdition of our persecutors might be prevented, and their salvation ensured! for still we

* Macc. ii. chap. vii. 33, 31.

love them; and never have we ceased to love them! We desire never to depart from that spirit of charity, that *spirit of meekness* * which nature has imparted to us, which our will has exercised, and that we might in future, as we have hitherto, *spare the rod*, which has been given to us, together with the charge of the whole flock of the Lord, in the person of the most blessed Peter, from the Prince of Pastors, for the correction and the punishment of wanderers, and of obdurate sheep, and for making them an example and a salutary terror to others.

But this is not the moment for lenity. Every one who beholds, cannot but see, unless he be willfully blind, to what such atrocities tend, if they be not opposed in some manner, while it may be done; on the other hand, there is none who does not see, that there remains 'no hope, in any shape, that their authors either by admonitions, or by counsels, or by intreaties, or by exhortations, may be rendered friendly to the church. To those means they have left no access: they neither hear them, nor answer them, but by accumulating injuries upon injuries;—nor can it be pretended that they submit to the church as sons to a mother, or as disciples to their mistress,—by those who devise nothing, who do nothing, who attempt nothing, but with intention to subject her as a servant to her master, and by subjecting her to overturn her very foundations.

What then remains for us to do, unless we would incur the reproach of negligence or slothfulness, or perhaps even that of having wickedly deserted the cause of God!—except to lay aside all reference to terrestrial things, to renounce all fleshly prudence, and to follow the precept of the Gospel, *If he will not hear the church, let him be to thee as a heathen man, and a publican.*† Let them once again understand that, *by the law of Christ their sovereignty is subjected to our throne: for we also exercise a sovereignty; we add also, a more noble sovereignty, unless it were just that the spirit should yield to the flesh, and celestial things to terrestrial.*‡ Many great Pontiffs, illustrious by their doctrine and holiness, by one or other of those crimes which are subjected to anathema by the Sacred Canons, have been reduced to equal extremities in behalf of the church, against kings, and contumacious princes. Shall we fear to follow their example even in this, after so many crimes, so nefarious, so atrocious, so sacrilegious, so universally known, so openly manifest to all? Should not our fear be greater, rather to have justly deserved the ac-

cusation of having so done too late, rather than too early; especially, when by this last crime, the most wicked of all that have hitherto been perpetrated against our temporal sovereignty, we are warned, that from henceforth we shall not be more free to discharge those so weighty and necessary duties of our Apostolic ministry?

Wherefore, by the authority of Almighty God, and of the most holy apostles Peter and Paul, and by our own, we declare all those who after the invasion of this holy city, and the ecclesiastical dominions, and the sacrilegious violation of the patrimony of the blessed Peter the Prince of the Apostles, by the Gallic troops, (outrages complained of by us in the aforesaid two consistorial allocutions, and in many protests and reclamations published by our order in the said city, and states of the church) against the immunity of the church, against the church itself, and the rights of this holy See, and its temporal authority, perpetrated either by themselves or by others, together with all their abettors, advisers, adherents, or others in any manner concerned in the furthering of the aforesaid violences, we decree that they have incurred the

GREATER EXCOMMUNICATION, with the other censures, and penalties inflicted by the Sacred Canons, by the Apostolic Constitutions, and by the General Councils; especially by that of the Council of Trent (Sess. xxii. cap. xi. de Reform.)—And if need be, we do anew excommunicate and anathematize them; we declare that they have incurred, as penalties, the loss of all, and every kind of privilege, grace, and indulgence, in whatsoever manner granted to them, whether by us, or by the Roman Pontiffs our predecessors: neither from this censure, can they be liberated or absolved by any, unless by us, or by the Roman Pontiff for the time being; unless in the article of death, and then falling again under the same censures in case of recovery; and further, they are incompetent and incapable to obtain the benefit attending on absolution, until they have publicly retracted, revoked, annulled, and abolished, to the utmost possible, all and every kind of outrage; and have effectually re-instated all things, or otherwise have made cougn satisfaction to the church, and to us, and to this Holy See, in the premises aforesaid.

Wherefore we decree and declare by these presents, that all those, and likewise all others, deserving of the most special mention, together with their successors in office, shall never under any pretence be in any degree, relieved from the retraction, revocation, annulling, and abolition of all the outrages above mentioned; but shall be bound to make adequate, real, and effectual satisfaction to the church, to us, and to the said Holy See, according to these presents; yea, they are

* 1 Cor. IV. 21.

† Math. xviii.

‡ St. Greg. Naz. Orat. xviii. ad Maur.

always bound under these obligations, and shall so continue, in order to the validity of whatever benefits they may obtain from absolution.

But, while we are constrained to draw from its scabbard the sword of church severity, we do not in the least forget, that, unworthy though we be, we hold the place of him, who when he exercises his justice, does not forget mercy. Therefore we direct and command, first our own subjects, and also all christian people, in virtue of holy obedience, that none of them, on occasion of these letters, or by any pretext derived from them, should presume to hurt, injure, prejudice, or damage in any manner whatever, the said parties, their property, rights, or prerogatives. Even while inflicting those punishments which God has put in our power, for so many and so great injuries to God, and to his Holy Church, we propose to ourselves, above all, *that those who now trouble us should be converted, and be troubled with us* (St. Aug. Ps. liv. 1.), if haply it might prove that God should give them repentance to the acknowledgement of the truth.*

For these causes, lifting up our hands to Heaven in the humility of our heart, we do again remit and commend to God, whose, rather than ours, is that most just cause which we support; and again by his grace assisting us, we profess our readiness to drink to the very dregs, on the behalf of his church, that cup which he himself first of all condescended to drink for her. We beseech and intreat him by the bowels of his mercy, that he would not despise nor reject the prayers and deprecations addressed to him by us day and night for their recovery. Certainly, no day so bright or equally joyful could shine for us, as that on which it were granted us by the Divine Mercy to see our sons, now the cause of so much tribulation and grief to us, again taking refuge in our paternal bosom, and speedily returning to the sheepfold.

We decree that the present letters, and every thing in them contained, or deducible from them, may not at any time (even under the parties above-mentioned, or any others interested in the premises, in whatever manner, or of whatever state, degree, order, pre-eminence, or dignity they may be, or otherwise; or who ought to be mentioned individually, or specially, by any other expression or term of dignity, by pleading that they have not consented, or that having been called, cited, and heard, that they have not been sufficiently convinced of the verity and justice of the occasion of these presents, or for any other cause, colour, or pretext whatever) we say, may not at any time be impeached of subreption or obreption, or nullity, or want of intention on our part,

or want of consent of the parties interested, nor of any other defect whatever: neither shall they be held, impugned, infringed, retracted, questioned, or reduced to terms of right; neither shall any remedy lie against them by special pleading, or by restitution to the import of the whole, or by other evasion of right, of fact, or of grace; neither shall this remedy having been solicited, granted, and issued of our knowledge and plenitude of power, be questioned in judgment, or out of judgment; but the present letters shall always continue firm, valid, and efficacious, and shall maintain and obtain their full and entire effect; and by those whom they concern, and for so long as they concern them, they shall be held inviolable and unshaken: so, and not otherwise, shall they be taken by all judges, ordinary or delegate, also by the Auditors of causes of the Apostolic Palace, and by the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, also by the Legates à latere, and by the Nuncios of the said See, and by all others enjoying or to enjoy whatsoever pre-eminence, or power; depriving them and each of them, whoever he be, of the power, faculty, and authority of otherwise judging of them, and interpreting them: declaring null and void whatever may be attempted against them by any one, whether by authority, and of knowledge, or by ignorance.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, and so far as need be, our rule, and that of the Apostolic Chancery, *de jure quæsito non tollendo*, and the other Apostolic constitutions and appointments, and whatever other statutes and customs established by oath, or by Apostolic confirmation, or by any other corroboration and establishment;—notwithstanding all usages and styles from time immemorial, all previous privileges, indulgences, and Apostolic letters;—notwithstanding all other, or whatsoever persons, and with whatever dignity resplendent, whether ecclesiastical or worldly, and however qualified, and requiring specially to be expressed, under whatever tenor and form of words:—Notwithstanding, also, whatever clause derogatory of derogatories, or other efficacious of most efficacious, or insolite, or irritating, and all other decrees, purporting to be of motion, of knowledge, and of full power, whether consistorial, or otherwise, in whatever manner, contrary to these premises granted, yielded, made, and often repeated, and however often they may have been seen, approved, confirmed, and renewed,—from all and singular of them in the present instance, we derogate;—from their whole tenor general and special, specific, express, and individual, word by word, and not only by general clauses, under whatever form expressed,—according to the tenor of these presents, as if they were here inserted and explained word for word, formally, and nothing of them omitted; taking

* 2 Tim. ii. 25.

them as if they were wholly and sufficiently expressed and inserted in these presents; which notwithstanding, shall still continue in their full strength and primary effect, for this special purpose; and we do expressly derogate from whatever is contrary to them, and our will is that such be derogated from.

And whereas these present letters cannot be safely published, especially in those places where there is the greatest need, as is a notorious fact, our will is, that they, or copies of them, be affixed and published at the doors of the church of the Lateran, of the Basilica of the Prince of the Apostles, also of the Apostolic Chancery, of the General Court of the Monte Citorio, and in the square of the Campo di Fiore in this city; and that, being so affixed and published, they should be binding on all and singular who are concerned in them, as if they had been served on each of them nominally and personally.

And further our will is, that to the same letters, or otherwise printed copies of them, subscribed by the hand of some notary public, and furnished with the seal of some person of ecclesiastical dignity, faith be given, in every place, and among every people, as well in judgment as out of judgment, wherever they may be exhibited, as if these presents themselves were there exhibited and shewn.

Given at Rome, at the Church of Santa Maria the Major, under the Fisherman's Ring, the 10th day of July, 1809, in the tenth year of our Pontificate.

PIUS, PP. VII.

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This translation, which has been made on purpose for our work, will, we trust, be found as close to the Latin original as the idioms of the two languages admit. We the rather observe this, because we have endeavoured to preserve that peculiarity of diction and arrangement which distinguishes church Latin from that of the classics; and because there is an Italian copy, which claims also to be an original; from which some slight differences may be observed. The original, as we formerly stated, was sent over by Mr. Hill, our minister in Sardinia. The British Government has procured a translation of it into French; and has circulated an impression of this translation, abroad and at home, for the information of the Catholic world. Our own translation is, we believe, the only one made of it, for the convenience of the Catholics of the United Kingdom, and every reliance may be placed on its fidelity. The notoriety of the facts to which it refers, renders explanation of it unnecessary. Whatever becomes of the Papacy, the sufferings of the Pope excite compassion; even while we must view them as the natural result of this Sovereign Pontiff's too obedient complacence toward Buonaparte.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS.

A meeting of English Roman Catholics took place on Thursday, February 1, at the St. Alban's tavern, Pall Mall, Lord Stourton in the chair. Seven resolutions were unanimously adopted, in substance importing, that the Roman Catholics of England are subject to penal and disabling statutes; that at this crisis unanimity among all classes of his Majesty's subjects is most essential for the preservation of the empire; and that nothing can produce that unanimity but an equal participation of rights, &c. that a petition for the repeal of these statutes be presented to Parliament; that Earl Grey be requested to present it to the House of Lords, and Mr. Windham to the House of Commons; that the English Roman Catholics, in this petition, be actuated not more by a sense of the hardships and disabilities under which they labour, than by a desire to secure, on the most solid foundation, the peace and harmony of the British empire.

The following is the petition presented to the House of Lords, February 22, by Lord Grey.

To the Right Honourable Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

We, whose names are under-written, Roman Catholics of England, humbly beg leave to represent to your Right Honourable House,

That at the time of his Majesty's Accession to the Throne, the laws in force against his English Roman Catholic subjects, deprived them of most of the rights of Englishmen, and of several of the common rights of mankind.

That by the Acts of the 18th and 31st years of his Majesty's reign, several of the penalties and disabilities under which the English Roman Catholics laboured, were removed.

That the English Roman Catholics are most grateful for the relief granted by these Acts, and have taken and subscribed the oaths and declarations contained in them.

That their conduct hath been conformable to their professions: in peaceable submission to the laws, and in the discharge of moral or civil duty, they have not been exceeded by any of his Majesty's subjects; they have served him effectively and honourably in his fleets and armies, there never has been a call upon Englishmen to do their duty, which the English Roman Catholics have not been forward to answer.

That several penal and disabling laws are yet in force against them: they are not equally entitled with their fellow-subjects, to vote at the election of any Member of your Honourable House; they are excluded from a seat in either House of Parliament; they are not admissible into Corporations; every civil and military office is denied them, every laudable object of ambition, all that elevates a man among his fellow subjects, all hopes of public distinction, all means of attracting the notice of their country, or the favour of their Sovereign, are placed without their reach.

The more they deserve of their country, the more sensibly their country makes them feel their exclusion. In the ranks she suffers them to fight her battles; but to them victory is without its reward, promotion is wholly denied them, no services can advance, no merit enable them to profit of their country's favour.

Even in their humble situation of private soldiers, the law follows them with pains and penalties: by the Articles of War, if soldiers refuse to attend the religious worship of the Established Church, they are punishable by fine, imprisonment and death. Thus, the Catholic soldiers are incessantly exposed to the cruel alternative of either making a sacrifice of their religion, or incurring the extreme of legal punishment, than which your Petitioners humbly conceive there never has been, and cannot be, a more direct religious persecution. To an alternative equally oppressive the English Roman Catholics are exposed on their marriages; the law requires for the legal validity of a marriage in England, that it should be celebrated in a parish church; as Roman Catholics believe marriage to be a sacrament, the English Roman Catholics naturally feel great repugnance to a celebration of their marriages in other churches than their own.

They are cruelly debarred from any means their fellow-subjects possess of providing for their families by employments of honour or emolument, so that while they bear their full share of the general contribution to the wants of the State, they are denied even a hope of participating in those advantages by which the burthen of their fellow-subjects is alleviated.

In other occurrences of life the law has the same humiliating and depressing operation on your petitioners. Thus every Roman Catholic subject of his Majesty is forced below his fair line in society, and the general body is a marked and insulated cast.

Yet the Roman Catholics form more than one-fourth of the whole mass of the subjects of the United Empire. Whatever there is of genius, of talent, or of energy among them, is absolutely lost for public use, and this at a

time when the United Empire is engaged in a conflict formidable beyond example; and it therefore seems important, if not essential to her preservation, that she should call into action, without qualification, or limit, or any religious test, or declaration, the genius, talents, and energies of all her subjects.

It is true, that your petitioners profess some religious principles which are not professed by the Established Church, and to this, and to this only, their refusal of certain tests, oaths, and declarations is owing, which subjects them to the pains and disabilities they complain of; but none of the principles which occasion their refusal, affects their moral, civil, or political integrity; and your petitioners humbly submit to this Honourable House, that no principle which leaves moral or political integrity unimpaired is a proper object of religious persecution; besides, the whole creed of your petitioners was once the Creed of the three kingdoms, it is the actual Creed of four-fifths of Ireland, and of much the greater part of Europe. It was the Creed of those who founded British Liberty at Runnymede, who conquered at Cressy, Poitiers, and Agincourt; among those who repelled and annihilated the Spanish Armada, none bore a nobler part than those by whom this Creed was professed. In all these achievements, in every other scene in which the ancient valour or ancient wisdom of this country has been displayed, the ancestors of several of your Petitioners have been distinguished; their Creed did not lessen their zeal for their King and Country; it does not lessen that of their descendants.

Every disloyal or immoral principle which malice or credulity has imputed to them, your Petitioners have solemnly and repeatedly disclaimed. They believe there does not now exist an honourable man who imputes these principles to them; they have sworn to be faithful, and bear true allegiance to his Majesty, and have acted up to their professions; they most confidently appeal to this Right Hon. House, and to the whole Empire, whether in loyalty to his Majesty, attachment to the Constitution, or zeal for their Country's good, they are not equal, and are not universally known and acknowledged to be equal, to his Majesty's other subjects.

Therefore, conscious of the truth of these representations, and with the most perfect reliance on the wisdom and justice of your Right Honourable House,

Your Petitioners humbly pray for a total repeal of every test, oath, declaration, or provision, which has the effect of subjecting your Petitioners to any penalty or disability whatsoever, on account of their religious principles.

The Nature and Extent of the Demands of the Irish Roman Catholics fully explained; in Observations and Strictures on a Pamphlet, intitled, A History of the Penal Laws against the Irish Roman Catholics. By Patrick Duigenan, LL. D. M. P. 8vo. pp. 247, price 7s. Stockdale, London, 1810.

Dr. Duigenan is conspicuous as an advocate in opposition to the Catholics: his work is an answer to others written by them, which have not come under our review; we therefore decline entering into the main question on which it treats; and shall content ourselves with stating such parts of it as may bring our readers acquainted with its intention and execution.

The Dr. says that the objects of the *Talents* when ministers, were "to diminish first, and then abolish, in Ireland, the payment of Tithes applicable to the support of the Protestant parochial clergy"—thereby to starve out the Protestants; the tithes now received being not half their just amount. Also that

At this very time, when the press in Ireland teemed with the grossest Popish libels and calumnies on the Protestant church, its doctrines, its establishments, the characters of its venerable clergy, ancient and modern, and with the most audacious falsehoods against the constitution in general; yet the *Talents*' government thought fit to close the mouths of Protestants, and PROHIBIT all literary opposition to this torrent of Romish falsehood and abuse.

Another proof of the enmity of the *Talents*' ministry to the Protestant church establishment in Ireland, is their determined hostility to a bill for enforcing the residence of the Protestant clergy in Ireland on their benefices. If the Protestant minister of a parish shall desert his cure, the Romish priest is left master of the field; and in every parish in Ireland, there are at least two Romish priests for one Protestant, on an average.

These are heavy charges: has the Dr. made them without ample support from proofs? He justifies the now repealed statutes against Popery by observing that

It is notorious from all records and histories of Irish affairs, from the commencement of the reign of Elizabeth, to the era of the Revolution, that Irish Popish rebellions succeeded one another in a quick succession. Desmond's rebellion was succeeded by that of Tyrone, which lasted eighteen years; that was succeeded by the rebellion of the Earls of Tyrone, Tyrconnel, and Sir Cahir O'Dog-

herty, in 1613; that by the horrible Irish rebellion and massacre in 1641, which continued twelve years, till the Irish Romish traitors and murderers were finally subdued, by Cromwell, in the years 1652 and 1653. From that time the nation continued quiet, till the great Romish rebellion under Tyrconnel, at the Revolution in the year 1698, thirty-two years after the suppression of the former rebellion, by Cromwell. From the time of the capitulation of Limerick, in 1691, to the year 1798, there was no rebellion in Ireland, being a space of 107 years. This term of quiet in Ireland was nearly four times longer than any other term of rest, from the bloody effects of Romish intrigue, during two centuries and a half, and was entirely the effect of the *Popery code*, enacted before the Irish Romanists had time to repair their shattered resources. But that code was no sooner repealed, in the year 1793, than the Irish Romanists resorted to their old practices for the extirpation of the Protestants, and separation of Ireland from Great-Britain; and commenced their intrigues for a new rebellion, which, when matured, burst forth in the year 1798, with its usual attendants, massacre in cold blood, and robbery of all Protestants within its vortex. Can there be clearer evidence that the *Popery code* operated effectually to prevent rebellion in Ireland, and that the repeal of that code is the true source of any alarm in England for the safety of Ireland, which may at present exist?

It is true, that the Irish Catholics deny this character to the rebellion of 1798, and attribute it wholly to Jacobinism: but, if so, asks the Dr., how came Protestants to be massacred in it, merely because they were Protestants?—and how came Catholics to head this revolt?—were they Jacobins, while Protestants were loyal?

That the Catholics were not induced to support the Union, by any promise of emancipation, the Dr. argues, because

The whole body had, repeatedly, declared their utmost abhorrence of such a measure.

Early in the year 1795, the whole mass of the Romanists of Ireland, chosen from every considerable district, city, and town, assembled at St. Francis's Romish chapel, in the city of Dublin, to the amount of fifteen hundred, and upwards; and among other resolutions, hostile to Great-Britain, unanimously adopted the following:—"Resolved, that we pledge ourselves, collectively and individually, to resist even our emancipation, if proposed to be conceded on the ignominious terms of an acquiescence in the fatal measure of an Union with Great-Britain."

Mr. Pitt, on his resignation, when he adverted to Irish affairs, stated, that it had been

industriously reported, that he had, previous to the Union, entered into an engagement with the Irish Romanists, to put them on a exact footing with their Protestant countrymen, in all political privileges, on condition of their supporting the Union: he, with signal emphasis, protested, that such report was destitute of all foundation, and that neither he, nor any of his colleagues in office, to his knowledge, or with his privity or consent, had entered into such, or any other engagement with the Irish Romanists, on that occasion. He also adverted to papers given to the heads of the Irish Romanists, by Marquis Cornwallis, *after* the Union; and declared, that he had never written those papers, or either of them, or desired that they should be delivered to the Irish Romanists by Marquis Cornwallis. He asserted, that he never authorised the Marquis to declare, that he, or his colleagues, were pledged not to embark in the service of government, except on the terms of the Romish claims being complied with.

The history of the proposal for giving his Majesty a *Veto* on the Irish Catholic hierarchy, is thus narrated by Dr. D.

When the conduct of Dr. Milner, in the transactions which happened in the British Parliament, in the year 1803, is considered, this proviso, THAT THE IRISH ROMANISTS SHOULD CONSENT THAT THEIR BISHOPS SHOULD BE NOMINATED BY THE KING, appears of great consequence. He was appointed at Maynooth college by four Irish Romish Archbishops, the third day after his arrival in Ireland (and previous to his tour), agent, at the seat of government, for the Irish Romish hierarchy; this was before the above-mentioned transactions in Parliament. The advocates of the Irish Romanists in the Houses of Lords and Commons, in May, 1808, stated, that they had authority, from Dr. Milner, the agent of the Irish Romanists, to declare that they would consent that the King should have a *negative* upon the nomination of their bishops, and that this would give a *real* and *effectual* nomination of their bishops to the crown, and was an *effectual negative power*. Dr. Milner was present, and heard these declarations; yet that same Dr. Milner, in his letter to a parish priest, published by him *after* these occurrences in Parliament, declares that he would shed the last drop of his blood, rather than consent that the King should have any influence, *direct or indirect*, in the appointment of Roman Catholic bishops; but being unable to deny that he had authorised the lords and gentlemen, the advocates of the Romanists in Parliament, to make a proposal on behalf of the Irish Romanists, of agreeing to a negative power in the Crown on the nomination of their bishops, he inserted, in his postscript, annexed to a second edition of his Tour in Ireland, in

page 390, the following passage, by way of defence against the charge of fraud and inconsistency. "That the negative power, under all the proposed restrictions, would not have amounted to any *real power, direct, or indirect*." What the restrictions were to have been, Dr. Milner has not thought fit to explain.

This conduct of Dr. Milner has never been thoroughly cleared up: either he intended to give the crown a *real power*; or he intended to give it no power, at all: if he intended to give it no power at all—of what use was his proposition?—and what did he mean that the crown should understand was intended to be given by his proposition?

Dr. D. enlarges in defence of the Protestant view of the articles of Limerick; in complaint of the unfair statements made by Catholics of their treatment by Protestants; in reprobation of sundry books, circulated with great assiduity among Catholics; and on various other topics, in the consideration of which we cannot follow him.

.....
We close this subject by referring to Lord Grenville's letter to the Earl of Fingal, given in our last; and by quoting part of a speech of Counsellor O'Connell at the general meeting of the Catholics in Dublin, April 18, 1807. Speaking of his Majesty's sentiments, the counsellor says:

"My Lord, I cannot tolerate those illuminators of our good old King. What! have not the Catholics, under his benevolent auspices, and by his paternal interposition, been raised from the most abject slavery, to the enjoyment of religious and political freedom? Has he not rescued us from the emaciating cruelty of those laws which insulted more than they injured? Has not his hand obliterated that code written in blood, which affrighted and desolated the country? I mean not, my Lord, to detract from the merits of our Protestant Countrymen, who heartily concurred in our liberation; but I cannot for a moment forget, those anxious, those persevering, I will say those affectionate recommendations of our revered Sovereign which preceded every concession to the Catholics; and when I see that more benefits have been conferred on the people of Ireland in HIS REIGN, than during the combined reigns of all former British kings, every other consideration is lost in the enthusiastic reverence I bear for the great Father of his people."

We ask whether those reasons must not be *extremely powerful*, which restrain a Monarch from further grants, who has so freely granted so much?

The Life of Alexander Nowell, Dean of St. Paul's; chiefly compiled from Registers, Letters, and other authentic Evidences. By Ralph Churton, M.A. Rector of Middleton Cheney, Archdeacon of St. David's, and late Fellow of Brazen-Nose College, Oxford, at the University Press, Rivingtons, &c. 1809. 8vo. pp. 448.

THE author of this very interesting work, is not unknown to the world as a Biographer and a Divine. His "Lives of the Founders" of his College, form a volume replete with curious matter, and giving evidence of indefatigable research and a sound judgment. We have long witnessed the gallant stand which he has made (though he perhaps knows not that our eyes have been upon him) against the corruptions of Christianity, as professed by the adherents of the church of Rome. The *Panoramic* view, however, which the high ground we occupy enables us to take, has shewn us the Rector of Middleton Cheney combating with Popery supported by learning, and aided by wealth, influence, and power. In vain! Neither learning, riches, or authority, can avail against truth. We have often recognized the signature R. C. in a most respectable periodical publication; and we can with truth say, that we should consider the pages of the *LITERARY PANORAMA* as honoured by his communications. We have beheld him whilst

"in low Thurstaston's sequester'd bow'r;" and now that he is become a dignitary in our national church, we trust that he will rise in it to his just level; and will be seated, in due time, among the most eminent of those who are distinguished for private worth, and public spirit; for humbleness of mind, and loftiness of principle; for purity of morals, and unostentatious piety; for deep learning and unwearied industry; for primitive simplicity of manners, and hearty unworldliness by the world.

Mr. Churton dedicates his work to his patron the Bishop of St. David's, one of the first scholars of the age, [now that Porson is no more, we leave to other, more adventurous prints, to post his lordship, Dr. Parr, and Dr. Burney, according to their proficiency in Greek Literature;] a scholar condescending to meet the wants of the uninstructed, by drawing up and publishing various catechetical tracts.

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Dean Nowell was in all probability the author of that most admirable compendium of religious instruction, "the Catechism of the Church of England;" a little work, which perhaps has communicated more sound theology to the bulk of the people in this country, than any other uninspired work whatsoever. Mr. Churton says to his Lordship, most appropriately, that

"There is one circumstance which encourages him to hope that his work may not prove altogether uninteresting to him. The delineation of the life of Dean Nowell, famed for his three catechisms, and perhaps, also the compiler of our church catechism, necessarily includes a sketch of the History of Catechisms; a mode of instruction of which inspiration itself seems to have afforded the first hint or outline; and which after various learned labours in the service of literature, has been adopted by your lordship in the cause of religion."

"The Life of Dean Nowell" is not of that meagre species of biography, which gives us the date of a man's birth, a list of his preferments, and records the day of his death with the dryness of a parish-register; but it is a work of the *higher* order, which we may stile historical, philosophical, and philological biography. It embraces a view of the times when Nowell lived; of the changes of religious sentiment which distinguished that momentous period; the characters of many of his great contemporaries and co-adjudicators; the publications in favour of Protestantism; the struggles of the partizans of Popery; the discussions and unhappy divisions which took place among the Reformed; it stigmatizes the adherents of superstition, and it blazons in strong colours the leaders, propagators, and disciples of schism.

There is *no doubt* but the Nowells were of Norman extraction.

"The name *Nowell*, or *Noel*, is a corruption of *Natalis*, and indicates (says Mr. C.) the festival of our Lord's nativity, and likewise a cry of joy appropriate to the season; and, by degrees, it came to signify a convivial cry in general; in which sense it appears to have been in use as late as the days of Chaucer."

* "And drinketh of his bugle horn the wine:
Before him stant braue of the tusked swine,
And Nowel! crieth every lusty man."

Canterb. Tales. 11567. See Mr. Trenchard's note

Alexander Nowell was born at Read-Hall, in the parish of Whalley, and county of Lancaster, in 1507 or 1508. He was educated at the school of Middleton, about six miles from Manchester, and became a member of Brazen-nose College, at the age of thirteen years. In those days, students went to the Universities earlier in life than is usual at present. Before Nowell's time, Wolsey was a Bachelor of Arts at the age of thirteen; and, afterwards, Milton was not deemed "too big to be whipped" in the buttery of Christ's college, Cambridge. The genius of Milton could not brook the severity of this discipline; but it was not so revolting, generally, to the minds of our forefathers; because lads of the age of school-boys might, without impropriety, undergo a school-boy's punishment. Nowell entered "Brazen-nose college at the age of thirteen; he resided there thirteen years; and he afterwards bestowed on the society thirteen scholarships." The quaintness of those days sometimes operated to good purpose. While at College "he is said to have been chamber-fellow with Fox the Martyrologist." After quitting the university, he became master of Westminster school.

"This renowned seminary claims Hen. VIII. as its founder; and Nowell was the second master on the new foundation, appointed in 1543, (35th of Hen. VIII.) with the approbation, no doubt, if not by the particular choice of the king, whose merit as a patron and judge of literature, is undisputed. He succeeded John Adams, of whom the name only is known; and was followed in 1552, (the 8th and last of Edw. VI.) by Nicholas Udall,* famous like Busby, in later days, for erudition and flogging. While he filled this important post, he is said to have been diligent in teaching his pupils pure language and true religion; using for the former purpose Terence, and for the latter St. Luke's Gospel and the Acts of the Apostles, in the original Greek."

Mr. Churton notices the death of Martin Bucer in 1551, at Cambridge. His funeral sermon was preached by Parker, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and Nowell (though an Oxford man) joined Redmayne, Cheke, Haddon, and others, in composing Latin verses in honour of the deceased. Redmayne, "nominated

Master of Trinity college, Cambridge, in the Charter of Foundation, 1546, was one of the first Prebendaries of Westminster, on the dissolution of the monastery." He first communicated to Cambridge that classic taste which distinguished Cheke, and other young men his associates, at that university. Redmayne "assisted in compiling the first liturgy of Edw. VI. which was published in 1549." Nowell had an affecting interview with this great man in his last illness; and when he died, Nowell succeeded him in his preferment in the church of Westminster.

In the first parliament of Mary's reign, Nowell was returned one of the burgesses for Loo (now called East Looe), in Cornwall. A committee of the House of Commons inquired into the validity of the return, and "reported that 'Alexander Nowell being a Prebendary of Westminster, and thereby having a voice in the Convocation-House, cannot be a Member of this House,' and a new writ was directed to be issued accordingly." "There seems something inaccurate in this Report," Mr. C. observes. Most certainly *quatenus*, Prebendary of Westminster, Nowell had no voice in convocation; but as a clergyman he was *represented* there, at a period when the clergy *taxed themselves* in the persons of their representatives.—"Nowell quietly withdrew from the honour" of sitting in parliament. England became no longer a safe place for a Protestant divine to live in. The bigot Mary now sat on the throne, and Nowell's

"Escape out of England was not without imminent hazard; as we have the account, though less circumstantial than might be wished, from the quaint pen of Thomas Fuller, in his "Worthies of Lancashire." It happened that he was fishing upon the Thames, an exercise wherein he much delighted; and while he was intent on catching fish, Bonner, understanding who he was, was intent on catching him; in which he had succeeded, and had sent him to the shambles, had not Francis Bowyer, at that time a merchant, afterwards sheriff of London, safely conveyed him beyond the seas."

A very fine portrait of Dean Nowell is prefixed to his Life. The print is engraved after an original picture in the possession of Dr. Sherson, of Bridge-street, Black Friars, and Great Ormond-street, whose mother was a Nowell. We

* Roger Ascham calls him the best teacher and "the greatest beater" of his time.

have seen two portraits of the Dean, both very fine pictures; one is in the Hall at Brazen-nose College, and the other is Dr Sherson's: in both of them a fishing-rod is painted resting horizontally on hooks in the back-ground, and the right hand of the good old man rests upon a paper, lying on a table, with some fish-hooks upon it; a book appears upon the table. Mr. Churton has placed at the bottom of the print the words *Piscator Hominum*. We shall introduce here what is after stated (p. 80) on this subject.

And here having mentioned his attachment to this honest and quiet art and recreation of angling, with which Augustus used to relieve the cares of empire,* one circumstance connected with it must not be omitted. Having either accidentally or by design (for the accounts vary), left in the grass, or buried in the ground, a bottle of ale, he found it again, after some time, "not a bottle, but a gun;" such the sound of it when opened. And this (as casually, says Fuller, is the mother of more inventions than industry) is believed the original of bottled ale in England.

The tradition of the Nowell family however, is, that the bottle of ale was covered by him with earth, by the river's side, at the time when he was obliged to fly for his life, without "going back to take any thing out of his house," at the commencement of the Marian persecution; and that it was found by him, after his return from the Continent, having recollected the circumstance one day, when fishing on the very spot. If it was customary to carry ale in bottles in those days, it could hardly escape observation, that corking the bottle must needs make the liquor lively. The effect of half a day's corking in summer-time, would make this evident; and therefore it is not very likely that Nowell first invented the luxury of bottled ale. If he did, his invention was rapidly adopted by a whole people; for we find *Bottle-ale-houses* mentioned in Shakspear. "My lady has a white hand, and the myrmidons are no *Bottle-ale-houses*."—*Twelfth Night*, act ii. sc. 3.

We could like to transcribe a passage from honest *Izaak Walton*, who, of course, enumerates the *Dean of St. Paul's* among his Worthies, being an angler; but we must not overstep our limits;—

* Sueton. in Aug. c. 83.

the conclusion, however, we cannot withhold; "he died (here Walton translates the Latin inscription upon his portrait) 13th Feb. 1601, being aged 95 years, 44 of which he had been Dean of St. Paul's church; his age had neither impaired his hearing, nor dimmed his eyes, nor weakened his memory, nor made any of the faculties of his mind weak or useless. It is said that angling and temperance were great causes of these blessings, and I wish the like to all that imitate him, and love the memory of so good a man."

The vulgar are always prepared to find fault with the times in which they live; but let the most disinterested Englishman of the present age consider the reign of Mary, and bless Providence which made him a subject of George III. Says Mr. Churton, of those six years of misery during which the wife of Philip II. swayed the sceptre of these realms,—

These were days to which we look back with mingled emotions of grief and admiration. We lament that the most learned and best men in the kingdom were driven into exile, or seized and imprisoned, by the persecuting spirit of Popery; but we venerate the patient magnanimity of the oppressed, and confide in the truth, which, like the faith of the first ages, was cemented with the blood of martyrs, and conquered by suffering.

The English exiles, in number about 800, were dispersed in various parts of Germany and Switzerland; but Strasburgh and Frankfort were the chief places of their resort. Nowell was at Strasburgh, where he and his compatriots, Jewell, Poinet, Grindal, Sandys, churchmen; and Cheke, Morison, Carew, Wroth, and others laymen, formed a sort of collegiate body, and had a common table. As humble as they were learned, they applied themselves to study, and sought for information wherever it was to be found: they

Did not disdain to hear Peter Martyr expounding Aristotle's Ethics, and the Book of Judges. The pious Beacon (or Beacon) was one of them, author of a very popular work in those days, called "*The Pomander of Prayer*."*

* A curious note is annexed to this fanciful title of a book, explaining the word *Pomander*; a subject which is taken up again in the "Additions" to Nowell's Life. We refer our reader to what he will find there,

Becon wrote an epistle to the faithful in England, exhorting them to patient perseverance in the truth." Grindal, too, (May 6, 1555), wrote from Frankfort to Bishop Ridley, who was burnt Oct. 16. in that year, and was in prison when the letter came to hand. "I ensure you it warmed my hart (says the martyr in his answer), to hear you by chance name some as Scory and Cox, and others. And, Syr, seeing you saye that there be in those parties with you of students and ministers so good a number, now therefore, CARE YOU NOT FOR US, OTHERWISE THAN TO WISHE GOD'S GLORY MAY BE SET FORTH BY US. For whensoever GOD shall call us home (as we loke deily for none other, but when it shall please GOD to saye come) ye, blessed be GOD, are enough through his aid, to light up again the lantern of his word in England."

In this, Ridley proved a true prophet. He was one of the most accomplished men of his age; "a scholar ripe and good;" an admirable preacher; witness the effect of one sermon before king Edward VI. which procured the foundation of the Royal Hospitals, and, indeed, laid the foundation of the entire system of our Poor-Laws. Our readers will see a detail of his conversation with the King, after preaching this memorable sermon, in Hollingshead; by which the bishop appears to have been a statesman of the first rank: his celebrity as a divine is well known. Our limits will not allow us to extract from Mr. Churton's book Ridley's pathetic adieu to his college,—often, we are not ashamed to say, has it made our heart burn within us; often has it caused our tears to flow. "Farewell, Pembroke Hall," &c.

Mr. Churton next fulfils the painful task of recording the disputes which arose among our expatriated confessors. Whittingham and Sutton at Frankfort, and afterwards John Knox hot from Geneva, first agitated those questions, concerning forms, ceremonies, and church government, which have distressed the Church of England ever since.

and in pp. 21—2; adding, that when Mary Queen of Scots came forth to be executed, "an *agnus Dei* hung by a *Pomander chain* at her neck, her beads at her girdle, and in her hand she carried a crucifix of ivory."—(*Robertson, sub anno 1587.*)—*Autolycus* in the *Winter's Tale*, among beads, trinkets and finery of various sorts, had *Pomanders* in his pack.—*Rev.*

This part of the life of Nowell is full of curious matter. Nowell was a friend to peace, and perhaps conceded too much in subscribing to "the new discipline" instituted at Frankfort, which "coincided in most points with the presbyterian form" of ecclesiastical polity.

We have dwelt (says our author) perhaps too long (we say, by no means *too long*), on this unfortunate malady, the first spring and occasion of all the disputes which ever since have harassed the church of England: and Nowell, as we have seen, was concerned in it; sometimes perhaps for the sake of peace, conceding too much to the Presbyterian party; but at last with equal wisdom and firmness, pressing unity in essentials, and submission in smaller matters to authority duly appointed and legally exercised.

At last Elizabeth became queen; and with equal moderation and firmness re-established the Protestant religion. She did nothing precipitately.

The proclamation which announced her accession to the throne, strictly commanded all her subjects to keep themselves in peace, and not to attempt any alteration or change of established usages. The litany in *English*, as used in her majesty's chapel, was allowed, with the epistle and gospel, and the Lord's prayer and creed in *English*; and no other prayers or ceremonies were permitted, but such as were at present used in the church; until consultation might be had in Parliament, by her majesty and the three estates of the realm, for the better conciliation and settlement of matters of religion. In the mean time, care was taken, that the public preachers at St. Paul's Cross should be men of prudence and piety, who would move no disputes respecting government.

The learned exiles were called to preach before the queen, and other public auditories; but

"They were for some time suffered to remain in a poor neglected condition; neither restored to their former preferments, nor otherwise provided for; so that, as Dr. Sandys lamented to Parker, they were not so bare in the time of their exile, as now on their return." The business of that important Parliament, the first of Elizabeth, in which the acts of uniformity and supremacy, for the settlement of religion, were passed, was principally managed by the lord keeper Bacon, conformably to the wishes of the queen and his own sagacious maxim, 'let us wait a little, that we may have done the sooner.' It was dissolved on the 8th of May; and shortly after, as appears by a paper of secretary Cecil's, Nowell

was fixed upon, with Parker, Bill, Whitehead, Pilkington, Sandys, Jewell, Bacon, and others, to be promoted to the chief preferments then vacant."

Nowell was a frequent preacher at Paul's Cross, of which a print may be seen in Speed; and we presume that the morning preachers in St. Paul's cathedral at this day, are appointed by the same authority which formerly selected the preachers at St. Paul's Cross. Except upon certain festivals when the dignitaries of the cathedral preach there; the Bishop of London, and the Lord Mayor nominate the preachers, who have commonly about a month's notice, and receive forty shillings for each sermon, paid them in the vestry-room immediately after service.

We did intend following Dean Nowell through all his preferments; and we had noted a great number of curious passages in Mr. Churton's book to which we intended to direct the notice of our readers;—but we must forego our intentions. We lament that we cannot here enter into the History of Catechisms furnished by our learned author; who handles this topic with great precision. It seems highly probable, at least, that our church catechism was Nowell's work, with a very small alteration. Izaak Walton directly says that "he made the catechism."

The plates in this volume are finely executed. 1. A portrait of Nowell. 2. A view of Read-Hall. 3. A very curious portrait of John Towneley, Esq. Nowell's uterine brother, ancestor of the late accomplished Charles Towneley, Esq. the "celebrated collector of the Towneley museum." 4. A portrait of Nowell's nephew, the very learned Dr. Whitaker, professor of divinity at Cambridge, and translator of the liturgy into the Greek tongue. He was educated in St Paul's school, and was maintained, during the course of his education, by the Dean in his own house. He was a great assertor of Protestantism; and "Cardinal Bellarmine, the champion of popery, though often foiled by his pen, honoured his picture with a place in his library, and said he was the most learned heretic he had ever read." "Who, said Bishop Hall, who knew him, to Mr. (afterwards Bishop) Bedell who also knew him well—ever saw him without reverence? or heard him without wonder?" He was a Calvinist. 5. A view of Holme in Lancashire, the

birth-place of Whitaker. 6. A most exquisite portrait of Mrs. Joice Frankland, an eminent benefactress to both universities. Dean Nowell, and Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, were executors of her will. She is delineated with a watch in her hand; without a crystal, like what we now call hunting-watches:—

*Multa renascentur, quæ jam cecidere; cadentque
Quæ nunc sunt in honore... si volet usus.*

Mrs. Frankland died in 1587. 6. A plate of fac-similes, giving us the hand-writing of Nowell, Bishop Jewell, and others. 7. Nowell's monument, from Dugdale's St. Paul's. 8. The remains of his bust, lately discovered and identified in the vaults under St. Paul's. It is headless; but what remains of it exactly agrees with the bust delineated on the monument.

We regret that we have not room for the whole recapitulatory character of Nowell, with which the work concludes. A passage or two, however, we cannot help transcribing.

It is impossible to view him, in the department assigned to him, without love and admiration. Meek, retired, and unobtrusive, he is ready at every call of duty; he is solicited from all quarters, and on all occasions. If a sermon on some great emergence is to be preached at the Cross, at Court, or before Parliament, Nowell is the preacher. If the relentless hand of death has deprived the nation of one of its brightest ornaments, of either sex, an Ascham, a Sidney, or a Cecil; he is requested to console the surviving relatives in a funeral discourse, and to convert the common loss into a common example and benefit. When the beautiful and lofty spire of St. Paul's, by a stroke from heaven, is laid in ashes; the Dean is the person who successfully exhorts the generous citizens to speedy reparation of the sacred edifice. When the proud Armada has been defeated; he is selected to announce in the House of God the unparalleled victory; and to prepare the public mind for public thanks. If donations are solicited for the university in which he was not educated, at the hands of those who are ever ready to give, the opulent merchants and inhabitants of the metropolis; their thoughts are immediately fixed upon Mr. Nowell, and he is desired to be treasurer of their bounty. When contributions are requested for distressed Protestants abroad; those of first rank and influence in the nation, wishing to forward the object of the petition, particularly desire the aid and advice of Nowell.

..... As a divine, he was not one of those "Strawberry Preachers," described by one of his own days, in a sermon at the Cross, "which come once in a year." He was a constant, and he was a successful preacher; for his sermons were unlike those of certain "seeming and sun-burnt ministers," of whom his friend Ascham speaks; "whose learning is gotten in a summer heat, and washed away with a Christmas snow again." His learning was solid, polished, and durable; his words full of matter, drawn without violence from the scriptures of truth, and their best interpreters, the early fathers; and enlivened by examples of ancient and modern days. He had the honesty of Latimer, and a portion of his familiarity, without his quaintness and occasional coarseness.

In whatever light we view him, we see the lineaments and proportion of a true son of the church of England. Dignity and simplicity are the characteristics of her service and ordinances; piety and plain dealing is the character of Nowell.

..... But if in this summary, as in life, Religion has precedence, her faithful handmaid Erudition, must not be overlooked or forgotten; and here Nowell ranks with the very first men of his time, with Ascham and Smith, with Grindal and Parker, with Cox and Jewell. His just fame in this respect, together with his known humanity, wisdom, and experience, caused his advice and assistance to be requested in behalf of almost every seminary of learning established in his time; and when a work of ingenuity, or literary labour is to come abroad, the recommendation of the venerable Dean of St. Paul's is studiously prefixed to it, as a passport to public favour and acceptance; and dedications wait upon him as if he had to bestow the dignities of the church, or the patronage of the crown.

An appendix, gives us Nowell's *will*, and several letters, papers, and evidences, many of them never before printed.

M. de Laborde's View of Spain.

[Concluded from page 871.]

The present condition of the Spanish nation, in a political and statistical point of view, is beyond all doubt, uncommonly interesting. Weak, as it was thought to be, and far from presenting that compact body which is properly the character of a nation, it has nevertheless, distinguished itself by a resistance to treachery and violence that would have done honour to any people, and is exemplary to most. It

would have given us great satisfaction had we found in M. de L.'s volumes, details of those resources to which Spain may look for the support of her prowess. For although the flourishing state of her agriculture, her manufactures, or her commerce, must have rendered her by so much the more a tempting object to ambitious cupidity, yet in such provinces as resolved on a protracted resistance, these supports to public exertion are in their very nature essential. The land, to produce food for man, must be cultivated; necessities for human comfort, must be obtained from labour; and payment to the industrious, in whatever department of public service, can only be ensured by a sufficient supply of a circulating medium. It is true, that the peasant who has little to occupy his time, or to engage his attention, may leave his home, without reluctance, and contribute a temporary effort against his invader. He relinquishes nothing deserving the name of property; and if his cabin be destroyed as the punishment of his resistance to Gallic bondage, whatever be his loss, personally, that of his country is but trivial. It is not, however, entirely by such irregulars, that the calamities of the peninsula, will be brought to a conclusion. They contribute to prolong warfare; but they assist in a small degree only to bring about that expulsion of the myrmidons of tyranny, which ought to be the object of every patriot statesman. Steady and long supported resistance, resistance employing all the energies of a people, and all the resources of art, can be expected only from a well-organized power superintending the great machine, and directing the motion of every part in its proper action and place. We, therefore, confess our disappointment, at finding in this traveller, details, dated for the most part twelve or fifteen years ago. Some change must have taken place since that time. Yet we know not how to blame M. de L., as we are well aware that the Spanish government made a point of concealing, with the most anxious jealousy, public documents of every kind. What advantages Spain might have reaped from some of them by directing the public mind in her favour, were abandoned, lest dreaded disadvantages should have followed the publication of others. They were *all* deemed secrets of state; and Spanish hauteur disdained to

contemplate the gratifying of mere curiosity, or rather considered it as impertinence.

Under these difficulties of obtaining later statements, we shall indulge our desire of communicating what information we can, respecting Spain, by availing ourselves of some of our author's collections. Where there is no choice of materials, there can be no blame in selection. That is the justification of M. de L.; and that must be our's.

The Population of Spain is stated by this writer, as having been

In 1688.....	10,000,000
1700, death of Charles II.....	8,000,000
1715, under Philip V.....	6,000,000
1768, under Charles III.....	9,307,804
1788, last of Charles III.....	10,143,975

By the last census that was taken in the years 1797 and 1798, the statements of which have not yet been published, but lately were locked up in the office belonging to the minister of finance, Soler, it appears the population exceeded 12,000,000.

The number of parishes and villages has been equally increased during the same period.

	1768.	1788.
Number of parishes.....	18,106	20,080
Number of villages.....	16,427	19,219
	Parishes.	Villages.
In 20 years, increase.....	1974	2792

The number of Clergy in Spain in the same period, has decreased in the following proportion.

	1768.	1788.
Secular clergy.....	66,687	60,240
Monks.....	56,457	49,270
Nuns and friars.....	27,665	22,337
Subaltern churchmen.....	25,248	15,875
Diminution of secular clergy.....		5447
— of monks.....		7183
— of nuns and friars.....		5328
— of subaltern churchmen.....		9373
Total number diminished...		27,331

The diminution of the clergy since the year 1788 to the present period has been comparatively much greater. In many convents the religious of both sexes have been re-united, and many have become extinct by having been prohibited from receiving novices.

According to calculations which have been made, the Nobility have very much decreased.

Number of nobles in 1768.....	722,794
Number of nobles in 1788.....	478,716

Diminution in twenty years..... 244,078

But it must be recollected that this statement is made according to the enumeration of 1768, which cannot be depended upon as an accurate statement of the number of nobles in Spain; for it is generally believed that many on that occasion returned themselves as noblemen, who were not such, and that numerous towns, villages, and lesser communities, in their reports, augmented the number of their nobles, with a view to facilitate the procuring a diminution of their taxes and other imposts.

	Population in 1802.	Numbers.
Men.....		5,204,187
Women.....		5,205,692
Total.....		10,409,879

Single men, religious, or widowers.....	3,257,022
Nuns, widows, &c.....	3,262,196

Total.....	6,519,218
Married persons.....	3,890,661

The result of this statement is, that there exists in Spain 2,628,557 individuals of both sexes, who do not contribute, or at least are not supposed to contribute, to her population.

This latter account was published in the "Literary Memorial" of Madrid 1802. The total number is supposed to be under the truth. The average of inhabitants to a square league is about 425. That Spain is capable of supporting a greatly augmented population is unquestionable. The causes assigned for this paucity of inhabitants by M. de Laborde, are 1. the *Mesta* which by favouring the production of the Spanish fine woolled sheep, becomes adverse to the human race. The shepherds, in number 40 or 50,000 seldom marry; and the farmers in the track of these moving flocks, are often almost ruined by their depredations. 2 The farms are too large: "the time occupied in taking the ploughs to the fields amounts to a moiety of what should be devoted to the labour of tillage." 3. The *Presides* or what we may describe as the *bridewells* of the country, in which the prisoners, sent there at the nod of a "little justice of a town, or village," are kept for years or for life.

To assist in forming a judgment of the power of the provinces, at present torn from Spain by the arms of Buonaparte, compared with that of those which still bid him defiance, we add the following

State of Spanish Population in 1788.

BISCAY.		
	Souls.	Souls.
Alava	71,399	308,157
Guipuzcoa.....	120,716	
Lordship of Biscay...	116,042	
Aragon.....		623,308
Catalonia		814,412
Asturias		347,776
Galicia		1,345,803
Estremadura		416,922
ANDALUSIA.		
Kingdom of Seville...	754,293	1,837,024
Kingdom of Cordova.	236,016	
Kingdom of Grenada	661,661	
Kingdom of Jaen.....	177,136	
Sierra Morena.....	7,918	
Kingdom of Murcia.		337,686
Kingdom of Valencia		783,084
Kingdom of Navarre.		227,322
Mancha		206,160
NEW CASTILE.		
Jurisdiction of Cuenca	266,182	933,865
Ditto of Gaudalaxara	144,370	
Ditto of Toledo.....	334,425	
Province of Madrid..	58,943	
City of Madrid.....	156,672	
Aranjuez, royal demesne.....	2,655	
Le Pardo, royal demesne.....	611	
OLD CASTILE.		
Jurisdiction of Avila.	115,172	1,196,964
Ditto of Burgos.....	465,410	
Ditto of Old Castile..	74,669	
Ditto of Segovia.....	107,525	
Ditto of Soria.....	170,565	
Ditto of Valladolid..	196,839	
S. Ildefonso, royal demesne	4,331	
The Escorial, royal demesne	2,453	
KINGDOM OF LEON.		
Jurisdiction of Leon	250,134	665,432
Ditto of Palencia.....	112,514	
Ditto of Salamanca..	210,380	
Ditto of Toro.....	92,404	
		10,143,975

The Agriculture of Spain is in a state far from flourishing; in reference to the country at large. In some provinces it is extremely languishing. One of the chief ornaments of this work, is a report by an enlightened Spaniard, Don Gaspar Melchior Jouvellanos, on the regulations by which this art might be improved. Were but a moderate portion of this truly patriotic statesman's propositions carried

into effect, the benefit to his country would be incalculable. It presents, however, nothing to our present purpose by way of extract.

M. de Laborde's report on the state of manufactures in Spain, contains many curious particulars. It is well known, that Spain has not of late supplied her own wants, of every kind; and still less those of her colonies.

Of the present state of manufactures in Spain, it must be granted the view is not flattering when compared with the state in which the several branches of productive industry, more especially many similar manufactures are in, at present, both in France and England. The mercantile fabrics of Spain possess none of those qualities, which give such a pre-eminence to the manufactured articles of the two former kingdoms. The heavy sums paid for the raw materials, and the great expense in manufacturing, enhances the price equal to that of foreign merchandise. And the quantity manufactured, so far from allowing any exportation to other countries, is not adequate to supply the demands of Spain and her colonies; so that the kingdom is obliged to import large quantities of manufactured goods from Holland, England, Germany, and France. The Comte de Campomanes, in the year 1775, observed that eight millions of people, belonging to the Spanish monarchy, were clothed with foreign manufactures.

The very high price at which goods manufactured in Spain sell, arises from a combination of causes. The dearth of provisions, the great expence of manual labour, the few hours workmen labour in the course of the day, the number of holydays in which none or very little work is performed, the difficulty and high rate of conveyance of articles used in the manufactories, from want of canals, navigable rivers, good roads, and convenient carriages; and the duties imposed not only upon the raw, but also upon the manufactured article, the continual restraint resulting from fiscal obligation, the domiciliary visits, the difficulties continually arising from persons employed in collecting the customs; are all so many obstacles which hinder the sale of national manufactures, and consequently impede the progress of national prosperity.

To render some of these causes more sensible to our readers, we connect with them the following information; though not so connected by our author.

The husbandman, the proprietor, or farmer, cannot sell nor exchange the produce of the soil, the increase of his flocks, his poultry-yard, stud or kennel, nor the manufacturer

the goods in his factory, nor the merchant those he has in his warehouses; without *at every sale and re-sale paying this duty*. No individual can sell his horse, ass, or pig, without being equally liable. No person can kill a calf, sheep, or lamb, from his own stock, without having previously made a solemn declaration, that the animal is *bona fide* one of his own herd or flock, and that he kills it merely for the use of his own family.

This duty is fixed at the rate of 2 per cent. *ad valorem* for home produce, and articles manufactured in Spain; but 15 per cent. for that brought from foreign countries. It is paid *every time the goods change their owner*; and instances have occurred where they have paid it *ten, twelve, and fifteen times* before they came into the possession of the consumer. Numerous substances pay many times when they are converted into different forms, as grease *three times*; first when purchased with the animal which produces it; afterwards as tallow; and thirdly when made into candles; oxen, calves, sheep, lambs, and pigs, *twice*; first when purchased by the head, and secondly when the carcass is sold retail; the first three pay it *a third time*, upon the skins when dressed; grapes pay it *three times*, as fruit, when converted into wine, and again when made into vinegar; oil *three times*, first as oil, second in soap, and lastly when changed into paint; wool and silk pay *twice*, first in the raw material, and secondly when converted into cloths and stuffs.

This duty is one grand obstacle to agricultural and manufacturing improvements, because chiefly falling upon articles of prime necessity, and of ordinary and the most extensive consumption. It principally oppresses those persons, who from their scanty means of subsistence are obliged to purchase from a fourth or fifth hand, and who consequently must pay this duty an equal number of times over: while the rich, who can buy by wholesale and of the first supplier of the market, pays it only once. The result of this tax is a chain composed of numerous links, which fetters and enslaves the people by the examinations, visits, and searches, which are often exceedingly vexatious from the dishonesty and covetousness of the subordinate officers in the excise, whom it is very difficult to satisfy, and still more so to convict of malversation; and therefore they proceed in their iniquitous career almost assured of impunity.

The slightest consideration of the predominant principles of human nature is sufficient to produce a conviction of the extreme impolicy of this mode of gathering taxes. That some of our own excise duties, are sufficiently galling is notorious: but the payment of duties a dozen times

over, is happily unknown in Britain. Holland was formerly oppressed under a similar system: every calf, before it could be sold as an ox, had paid in duties more money than it would fetch at the market. Could it be expected that a people so burdened should devote themselves to agriculture; or to manufactures? Nevertheless, the exports of Spain are considerable; but they are rather the products of her soil, than of her ingenuity.

Spanish exports to America in 1788, in Reals de vellon, and Pounds Sterling.

National merchandise..	158,223,239	£1,648,158
Foreign merchandise..	142,494,290	1,484,314
Total	300,717,529	3,132,472
From the port of Cadiz	91,262,427	£950,650
From Barcelona.....	29,688,392	309,254
Total	120,950,819	1,259,904

Foreign Merchandise.

From the port of Cadiz	121,523,827	£1,265,977
From Barcelona.....	2,085,317	21,701
Total	123,607,144	1,287,678

Imports from America into Spain in 1788.

Total imports	804,693,733	£8,382,331
By the port of Cadiz..	635,315,838	6,617,873
By Barcelona.....	35,446,496	369,234

Balance of American Commerce in 1788.

Imports exceeded exports	503,976,204	£5,228,918
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The increase of duties paid into the royal treasury on goods exported to America, and imported thence into Spain, demonstrates the same point.

King's duty in 1778...	6,761,291	£70,443
Ditto in 1788.....	55,456,494	577,679

National merchandize exported to the colonies by the port of Cadiz.

In 1780.	102,000,000	£1,062,560
In 1791.	116,000,000	1,208,333
In 1792.	270,000,000	2,125,000
Imports in 1792.	700,000,000	7,291,666

Among the articles exported were

Silks to value.	60,000,000	£624,333
Woollen articles.....	10,000,000	104,166
Ditto hemp and flax..	18,000,000	187,500

The chief trade between Spain and America consists in exporting a considerable quantity of Spanish manufactures, and importing a large quantity of gold and silver, the produce of the colonies.

Export trade with America.

National merchandize		
In 1788.....	158,223,239	£1,635,658
In 1789.....	144,400,040	1,504,166
In 1790.....	102,000,000	1,062,500
In 1791.....	116,000,000	1,208,333
In 1792.....	270,000,000	2,812,500
Average about.....		
Foreign merchandize	176,000,000	1,833,333
exported in 1788..	142,494,290	1,484,315
Total.....	318,494,290	3,317,648

Sum total of Spanish Commerce.

European trade.....	348,720,996	£3,633,510
American trade.....	318,494,290	3,317,645
Total.....	667,215,286	6,951,155

During the twelve years preceding the time when the edict was issued which gave freedom to commerce, *i. e.* from 1766 to 1778, —203,882,000 piastres were coined in Mexico; in the twelve succeeding years 252,024,000 (£10,833,333. 6s. 8d.) more were coined than in the preceding years. The amount of goods sent to Europe increased in the same proportion; and since that period the value has been much greater.

Our readers know, that the trade to America, formerly confined to Cadiz, is now open to many other ports; and since it has enjoyed this liberty it has greatly increased.

By way of confirming several sentiments expressed by us in various remarks relative to the interior of Spain, we extract M. de Laborde's notice of the present state of the roads of that kingdom: when such are the communications of a country, what UNITY of feeling, judgment, or exertion can be depended on?

Few countries can be found where the roads have been so long neglected, so ill preserved, or kept in such bad repair, as they have till lately been in Spain; they were nearly impassable, dangerous in numerous places, and in others scarcely traceable. Many at the present time are in such a state that travelling is very difficult, attended with inexpressible fatigue, and sometimes with peril, even on the great roads of the kingdom.

The roads of Catalonia, although it is the most commercial province of Spain, are the least attended to, and their management the very worst. No surveyor to inspect them, when bad they are never repaired, so that daily they become progressively worse: even the great and direct roads are frequently impassable. The road leading from Gironna to the river Tordera is full of such deep ruts, that carriages are in perpetual danger of being

overturned; and the accumulations of mud frequently form miry pools, in which, should horses plunge, they must stick, or be got out with considerable difficulty. The road passing from Barcelona to the confines of Aragon, by way of Saragossa and Madrid is, if possible, in a worse state; the large and deep ruts, with the pools of sludge, render travelling exceedingly difficult and perilous; numerous rivers and ravines cross it, over which no bridges are thrown, so that the traveller is obliged to pass in places through water for some distance together, and those parts which are annoyed with sludge or water are also full of large rubbly stones: its course is over mountains and hills, whose ascents are steep, and declivities rapid. The road from Barcelona to the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia, although the most frequented of any in the monarchy, was manifestly the very worst, previous to the journey taken by king Charles the Fourth. It was then ordered to be put in complete repair, and is at present, very good, if not the best, road in Spain.

All the roads, however, are not at present, in this wretched state: a few have been improved, and some favorites are rendered excellent.

The National Debt of Spain compared with the possible energies of the nation, is not enormous. As the nature of its paper is but partially understood in Britain, and as Spain must be added to the number of those countries which are suffering under emissions of paper money, and the depreciation consequent on want of prudence and fortitude on this article, we shall add our author's account of it.

At the commencement of the American war, deprived of bringing home the revenues from Mexico, it negotiated a loan of nine millions of simple piastres, and issued paper to the amount of that sum. This paper money consisted of 16,500 bills, or *vales reales*, which bore an interest of four per cent.; but not being current, like the exchequer bills in England, nor negotiable, like portions of loans in Russia and Holland, they became more or less valuable according to events, and circumstantially obtained a greater or less degree of credit. Still government, as its wants increased, continued to issue more *vales*, even to the sum of 431,998,500 reals; and soon the whole debt amounted to 800,100,000 reals. At times small portions have been redeemed, but immediately afterwards others have been issued. The war of 1793, and more especially that of 1799 and 1800, sunk their value from 60 to 70 per cent.; they rose again, but they have been unable to obtain circulation. They remain at present at the estimated sum of 1,800,000,000 of reals,

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and are divided into *vales reales*, which are not in circulation, nor taken in payment of taxes; and *vales dinero*, which differ only from the former in having been turned into money by the redemption board or chest. This chest, distinguished by the name of *casa de consolidacion*, was lately established for consolidating and diminishing the national debt; it had an income independent of the state, appropriated for that purpose, consisting of ecclesiastical revenues bequeathed for performing masses, known under the denomination of *memorias y confradias*.....

But instead of advancing these sums to the treasury, the chest became responsible for payment of certain expences of the state, and the latter at the same time allotted the former a portion of the public revenue. From these grand changes, and this accumulation of national business, the board of the redemption-chest became the administrators for the finances of Spain. This board has also a considerable time exercised the functions of a bank at Madrid; for it discounts commercial property against bills or *vales dinero*, so called because they were payable at sight, similar to bills issued by the bank at Paris.

The fifth volume comprises an account of the ecclesiastical government,—the administration of justice,—the nobility, royal and military orders in Spain,—the state of science,—of medicine,—of arts,—of the theatre, &c. with detached observations on certain articles of natural history.

The length of our preceding extracts forbids us from entering on these subjects. We must, therefore, in general terms, commend the statement of some particulars, while we think that others are treated in a common-place manner. The author has been diligent, we doubt not, but his diligence has not always been favoured by access to the most authentic sources of information; or to such as we might safely pronounce superior, or uncommon. If the government of Spain should be ameliorated by the shock it is now experiencing, as Britons cannot but most heartily wish; then will these labours of M. de Laborde acquire additional interest, as furnishing points of comparison; and what Spain *was* will be investigated with pleasure, as presenting more or less of a contrast, to what she then *will be*.

The Atlas which accompanies this work is useful; it shews not only the roads, but the mountains, and of course their passes. These are at this moment important in the political, as well as natural

topography of Spain; and they assist in illustrating the means possessed by the patriotic Spaniards to repel and even to confine their adversaries.

It may be pardoned in Britons of truly patriotic feelings, if we hint at the advantages possessed by our highly favoured island, when compared with the state of Spain. In the days of Philip of Spain and Elizabeth of England, the two countries were more nearly on an equality; but the world believed that Spain was unquestionably predominant. Britain has since then shaken off many of the shackles by which she was confined, and relinquished many of the manners, which then prevailed among her population: Spain has retained both; the consequence is, that Britain has prodigiously increased in power, and in political estimation, while Spain by not getting forwards has gone backwards. Happily the comfort of individuals is not inseparably connected with political acquisitions; and to believe that a Spaniard may be as contented and as comfortable in the midst of his family beneath the canopy of heaven, as an Englishman by his fire side, whatever else it may be, is neither undevout, nor unphilanthropic.

The East India Vade-Mecum; or, Complete Guide to Gentlemen intended for the Civil, Military, or Naval Service of the Hon. East India Company. By Captain Thomas Williamson, Author of "The Wild Sports of the East." In Two Volumes. Pp. 500. Price £1. 3s. Black, Parry, and Kingsbury, London: 1810.

It was justly said by Sir William Jones, that "every thing related to India partook of a kind of infinity." The mere directions for the voyage and the necessary preparations for performing it with safety and comfort would, in detail, make no diminutive volume. The minor *proprieties* to be observed when arrived, the proper precautions on the subjects of health, connections, personal conduct, and sundry other *items*, while they add greatly to the interest, encrease the bulk, of such instructive communications. The reflections of an attentive observer, with the speculations of a native of the commercial island, Britain, contribute still farther to enlarge a work

intended to convey some notions of what India is. These are very useful, if not absolutely indispensable points of information to those who adventure life and enjoyment in search of fortune in that burning clime. The imagination of youth, hurried away by the ardour of spirit attendant on their period of life, sees no evils, no difficulties, no dangers, where the experienced look around with apprehension, and proceed with caution. That caution we must commend; and if our verdict has any influence on the spirit of our youthful readers, we advise a sedate attention to the premonitions of those who have acquired, at much risque, and often at the cost of many vexations, a right to declare their opinions with frankness. This may be said, of almost every individual who has resided for any length of time in India; and certainly, it may be truly said, of those who have visited the provinces of that vast empire, generally; and have directed their acquaintance with them to useful purposes. Military men have many opportunities for this. Deep meditation may not be the most obvious feature in the character of a soldier; yet when his mind takes this direction, the interest of his remarks is sure to be increased by the variety of service he has seen, and the events in which he has participated. He may observe if he will; when it can be added, he will observe if he may; — nothing is wanting to entitle his opinions to deference.

Capt. Williamson resided many years in India; he beheld that country, its natives, its visitors, and its governors, with an observant eye; he saw and felt the inconveniences as well as the enjoyments of that remote empire, and he has laudably employed his abilities in contributing to the better acquaintance of the public at home, with that distant region of the British dominions. It is true, that the absence of proper divisions, with an apparent negligence of distribution, gives his work, an air of irregularity and confusion; but this is only apparent: it preserves more appropriate order than some others, in which the parade of book and chapter is scrupulously adhered to. We would not, however, be understood, as favoring the absence of those necessary breaks in a volume, which answer the purposes of distinctions, and not only

direct the reader to a subject, but by confining his attention, in some degree strengthen it. On the contrary, we think the maintenance of them is a point of propriety; and that this is not the only work which suffers by their absence.

An analysis of these volumes would describe the cadet about to proceed from England to India; the previous arrangements, with that intent; the course of the voyage; the arrival at Madras; the farther progress to Calcutta; the habits of the natives; the manners of the Europeans; the characters and number of the servants,—of the confidential agents, with the tricks of their stations,—the modes of travelling, by cattle, by palanquin, by camel, by elephant,—and the conveyances by water. The manners of female domestics, with the amusements of their mistresses, their dress, accomplishments, and situation. The state of orphans in Bengal, with the public institutions in their favour. The buildings and labourers of India, the seasons of that country, the accommodations of various kinds, amusements, markets, tanks, &c. The mode of collecting the revenue, the great advances lately made in most professions; —houses, of agency, of trade, of commission and remittance, &c. &c.

On most, or all, of these subjects we meet with information, very desirable as matter of *previous* acquaintance, by the young mind, especially; and calculated to modify that vehemence of anticipation which in Britain depicts India as a region “all gold and bounty.”

The observations of Capt. W. on sundry particulars of natural history, as well relating to inhabitants of the waters as to those which roam on land, especially his descriptions of the insect tormentors, and the serpent-race, with which India abounds, are entitled to distinguished notice. Those which narrate atmospheric phenomena; the periodical risings of the rivers, with their consequences: though not new, are evidently the result of observation, and therefore valuable, as they confirm or correct, former accounts of the like subjects. We are also interested by the Captain's speculations on additional articles of commerce, some of which look plausible enough; and by his proposals for the benefit of his Indian

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acquaintance.—We do not indeed, sanction all his projects; nor do we even give judgment on them; but we think many things that have fallen from his pen are deserving of commercial attention. From this general commendation of his performance, we proceed to select some of its more striking particulars.

In the course of the voyage, nothing is so common as to bait a hook for sharks. Capt. W. thus describes this sport:—

Even at the depth of fifty feet, the shark may be distinguished as he approaches the bait, by a luminous appearance, extending in an oval form, in that direction in which he swims. He generally seizes with avidity, turning on his side at the moment; without which he could not get it into his mouth, owing to the excessive length of his upper jaw. So soon as the bait is in his mouth, the fish, on feeling the resistance of the rope, makes a sudden plunge downward, at the same moment, recovering his former position. The hook, being extremely sharp, rarely fails to pierce the jaw, when, in an instant, the whole length of line will be run out. *As no human force could be properly relied on to check the fish's course*, the end of the rope is either fastened to some timber-head, or to a tackle fall: the latter is preferable, because it adds to the length of the line, and does not check the fish so suddenly: without the latter precaution, the rope may be snapped, or the hook torn away from the shark's jaw. The quantity of heavy line, added to the weight of the hooks and chain, soon bring the fish under command, when he is towed up to the gang-way, and there, by means of a slip-knot passed over his fins, hoisted into the waist.

Few persons will taste of a blue shark, it being considered unwholesome; but of the brown shark, which rarely exceeds five feet in length, (while the former has been known to measure near thirty), most of the seamen will solicit a steak. The average sizes of sharks may be from six to twelve feet in length: *it is very common to collect a painful of young ones, each about a foot long, that take refuge in the parent's maw**. Behind the fins are usually several sucking-fishes, adhering to the shark's sides: these are supposed to live upon its blood; but some doubts may be entertained, at least whether that is its sole subsistence, when I state, that in Madras Roads I caught, by means of a hook and line put out for ground fishes, a sucking fish that measured rather more than two feet.

We would add other minutiae to this account. 1. The inexperienced should cautiously refrain from fixing their eyes intently on those of a shark, while swimming near the ship. females especially have been known to swoon in consequence of long continued attention, and to become the prey of this ferocious depredator. 2. The power of this fish being in his tail; the axe should cut off that member instantly as he reaches the deck, lest he should knock somebody overboard with a stroke of it, in struggling. 3. We have known the head of a shark taken in the morning, and separated from his body, to bite off the wrist of a man who incautiously ventured to put his hand into the mouth in the evening of the same day. It is probable that many cold blooded creatures retain life while the sun is above the horizon.

Much more dangerous are those *moral* sharks which strangers, youth especially, are surrounded with on their arrival in India. If we knew in what stronger language to convey our conviction of the dangers arising from them, we certainly would adopt it. We transcribe our author's description of them.

Here I deem it an indispensable duty, says Capt. W. to warn the young adventurer not to dissipate his money, ruin his health, and injure his reputation, by frequenting taverns. In England, where persons who do not keep house must occasionally sit down to a meal in public, custom has not only connived at, but sanctioned, the resort to coffee-houses, &c. With us, these afford convenience to thousands, who could never provide so comfortably at home, at the same expence. The coffee-houses in Europe may likewise be considered as the rendezvous of persons in the same line of business, and offering the opportunity for adjusting a thousand matters, which, either owing to remote residence, or to the pressure of other concerns, could not else be brought to immediate conclusion.

The taverns in India are upon a very different plan: they are either of the first rate, at which public dinners are occasionally given; or they are of that mean description which receive *all who have a rupee to spend, under the determination of extracting that rupee, in some shape or other*. The former class is very confined in numbers, but the latter are abundantly numerous, and may be readily distinguished by the promiscuous company, the shabbiness of the treatment, and the excess of imposition practised, especially on

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 932.

novices. It is extremely easy to avoid the necessity for running into the mouths of these leviathans: all that is requisite, being merely to call at the first office, or shop, and to enquire for the residence of the gentleman to whom the letter of introduction may be addressed. No ceremony should be used in explaining the circumstances, and in soliciting the aid of a servant to lead the way. I never yet heard of a want of civility on such occasions.

Nothing can be more forlorn than the situation of a mere adventurer, on his arrival in India! With money in his pocket he may assuredly subsist; but, without some friend to introduce him into society, he may remain for years without being noticed; for, throughout the East, and especially at the several presidencies, he who knows nobody, him will nobody know! Residence at a tavern, is, in itself, a perfect disqualification among persons of repute; as implying either an addiction to liquor, or a predilection for low company.

The ordinary mode in which an European is attacked, on his first arrival at Calcutta, is by the tender of a bearer, carrying a large umbrella, to shelter master from the sun or rain. There is something about a stranger, in that quarter, which instantly announces him to all the predatory tribe, who wait at the wharfs in expectation of living booty: but, if such were not the case, his total ignorance of the language would be sufficient to determine their conduct. The bearer, who is in league with that numerous horde of miscreants, called *sircars*, abounding, not only at Calcutta, but throughout the lower provinces, speedily conveys the hint to his associates, when a smooth-faced chap, who speaks English well enough to be understood, and who comprehends more than he will acknowledge, advances, and making a respectful obeisance, called a *salaam*, by bending his head downwards, and placing the palm of his right hand to his forehead, makes an offer of his services to the stray Briton.—The *sircar* leads him to some paltry tavern,—the tavern-keeper, under the plausible pretext of aiding towards the completion of the youth's wishes, never fails to enquire whether the gentleman has any friends in town? or even in the country? If affirmatively answered, "mine host" feels himself tolerably secure of his money: but will probably assert, that the friend in town is out of the way, and will not be back for some days: should the gentleman be totally destitute of friends, then comes the rich harvest. Imposition following imposition, swells the bill; which, if appearances warrant forbearance, is kept back as long as possible, under the pleasing assurance of perfect confidence: but, in the end, a catalogue of

items is produced, which never fails to alarm, if not to ruin, the unsuspecting victim!

If, unhappily, the guest should so far lower himself as to associate with the ordinary company of the common drinking-room, he is irretrievably gone. Quarrels, riots, and inebriety, must follow; in all probability rendering him subject to the notice of the police. Should his face ever be seen at that office, it would be next to impossible that he should be admitted into any respectable circle. What with lodging, dinners, wines, &c. of the worst description, but all rated at the highest prices, he must be a fortunate wight who escapes under a gold mohur (i. e. two guineas) per day: in general, double that sum is charged; so that a person starts at the rate of £1000 per annum, at least.

If we add the allurements held out by the sable beauties, who will contrive means to retail their charms so long as they think money is to be had, we shall find no trifling expence incurred. This latter part of the ceremony is usually performed by some fellow who can speak English, and thoroughly understands whatever relates to the interest of the concern; which, among other things, includes thieving, lying, cheating, pimping, &c.

This description is but too correct; much might be added as to particulars;—the *principle* of opposition to these, and to many similar decoys should be laid in a strong sense of virtue and piety before the youth quits England. The subject is of the very first importance.

Various deceptions practiced by servants, &c. are stated by Capt. W. but, neither he, nor any man, can pretend to elucidate them all: in this too, India partakes of infinity. Yet we deem this article, which occupies many pages, as entitling these volumes to marked attention.

If such be the situation of male adventurers to India, what must be that of females consigned to that country? Some notion of it, but greatly below the truth, may be formed from our author's remarks, on a different subject; the European concubinage in India.

The number of European women to be found in Bengal, and its dependencies, cannot amount to two hundred and fifty, while the European male inhabitants of respectability, including military officers, may be taken at about four thousand.

The out-fit is not a trifle: no lady can be landed in India, under respectable circumstances throughout, for less than five hundred pounds. Then, again, she should have friends to receive her; for she cannot

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else obtain even a lodging, or the means of procuring subsistence.....

Some allowance must be made for the climate; which by no means suits every constitution, and invariably oppresses all whose minds are ill at ease, or who have not the means of withstanding that influence, so particularly hostile to persons newly importing from Europe.....

Let us, however, suppose all these things to be done; and that some worthy dame welcomes the fair adventurer to her house, with the friendly intention of affording an asylum, until some stray bachelor may bear away the prize. We have known some instances of this, and, in particular, of a lady making it, in a manner, her study to replenish her hospitable mansion with objects of this description; thereby acquiring the invidious, or sarcastic, designation of "Mother Coupler." But such characters are rare; and it generally happens, that those who have the will, do not possess the means, of thus rendering the most essential of services to young women, who, we may fairly say, are, in this case, transported to India, there to take their chance! That several have been thus sent, or, have thus adventured, round the Cape, cannot be denied; in any other country they would have experienced the most poignant distress, both of body and of mind; but, such has ever been the liberality evinced towards this class of unfortunate persons, that, in most instances, prompt, and effectual, relief, has been administered. It would be easy to adduce cases, wherein the most bountiful subscriptions have been made in behalf of ladies; who, by obeying the summons of husbands, or of parents, have, on arriving in the river, found themselves to be widows, or orphans!

When the vessel arrives, the parent, &c., though alive, may be full a thousand miles distant from the metropolis, and be unable to reach it under two or three months! Here we see formidable objections against a lady's proceeding to India; but one, not less powerful, remains to be stated, namely, the immense expence ever attendant upon wedlock in that quarter. Such is the increase of domestics, of cloathing, of accommodation, and, particularly, in keeping a carriage, without which no comfort can be expected, that it is utterly beyond the means of full four persons in five to receive an European lady into their houses. Even on a penurious scale, the difference will amount to full *three hundred pounds yearly*; but if, as is certainly desirable, it be conducted on a more appropriate footing, *double that sum must be allowed*. Add to this, the peremptory necessity that exists, for sending every child to Europe at a very early age; the expence of which is never to be computed

under a hundred and fifty pounds. To complete the difficulties attendant on the occasion, it is a thousand to one, but, that, at the end of a few years, the mother is compelled, by those peculiar infirmities inseparable from her situation in that climate, to accompany her infants to Europe; there to seek the restoration of health, and console herself among her little offspring, until the father may, notwithstanding those heavy demands created by the wants of his family, be able to save sufficient money to repair to the objects of his affection. This is no exaggeration: it is to be witnessed annually; and may be seen attended with the most distressing effects to most meritorious individuals, who unfortunately allow love to walk in at the door, without observing that poverty is treading upon her train.

We doubt whether "sittings up," are so completely exploded, as our author seems to conclude: if they be, we connect their history with the present subject, as illustrating what ladies *formerly* underwent in India, in search of husbands. It might have been added, that unless, a lady received proposals within a *very few days* after her exhibition, her hopes were considered as all but annihilated.

Among the several justly exploded ceremonies, we may reckon that, which existed until within the last twenty years, of 'SITTING UP,' as it was called: we must, at the same time, do the ci-devant inhabitants of Calcutta the justice to remark, that the practice was evidently founded on good-will and hospitality; although it bore so strong a resemblance to the exhibition of a cargo of slaves, as to occasion many a caricature, and many a satirical expenditure of ink. This 'SITTING UP,' as it was termed, generally took place at the house of some lady of rank, or fortune, who for three successive nights, threw open her mansion towards the evening, for the purpose of receiving all, both ladies and gentlemen, who chose to pay their respects to such ladies as might have recently arrived in the country. The fair damsels were thus at once introduced to the whole settlement, and not unfrequently obtained a variety of offers from men of the first consequence. Many matches have, indeed, been concluded even before the third night of exhibition. If we consider the fatigue attendant upon the return of these numerous visits, (for the slightest omission would have been an unpardonable offence,) and that the novelty of riding in a *boçah*, (or chair-palanquin,) would not be agreeable to all, we may form some idea of what many a delicate female, melting with heat, tight-laced, and tormented with mosquito-bites, must have

undergone during the performance of this ceremony. To the gentlemen of the settlement, it might have been abundantly pleasing; they had nothing to do but post about in their *palanquins* from one sitting up to another, and there either to admire or to quiz, the fair sufferers, according as their taste, or caprice, might dictate. The throng has, in some lovely instances, been so very great, that even a fourth night has been required for the benefit of bachelors from the interior!

The proposal of Capt. W. to employ the orphans of Europeans, by establishing a factory in which female labours might be useful, marks his benevolence: others must judge on the propriety of adopting it. It is certainly a lamentable fact, that from their destitute condition "it is probably owing to reflection, as much as to their arriving at puberty, that so many of these unfortunate girls (orphans) become insane."

The atmosphere of India has very distressing effects on persons newly arrived within its influence: this too, requires caution. Capt. W. has well described it.

Nothing can be more preposterous than the significant sneers of gentlemen on their first arrival in India; meaning, thereby, to ridicule, or to despise, what they consider effeminacy, or luxury. Thus, several may be seen annually walking about without *chattahs*, (i. e. umbrellas,) during the greatest heats; they affect to be ashamed of requiring aid, and endeavour to uphold, by such a display of indifference, the great reliance placed on strength of constitution. This unhappy infatuation rarely exceeds a few days; at the end of that time, sometimes only of a week, (nay, I have known the period to be much shorter,) we too often are called upon to attend the funeral of the self-deluded victim! The first attack is generally announced by cold shiverings, and bilious vomiting; delirium speedily ensues, when putrefaction advances with such hasty strides, as often to render interment necessary so soon as can possibly be effected.—

The glare is certainly far more distressing than exposure to the sun, at some seasons: but nothing can equal the effects of both glare and sun shine, acting upon the human frame, during a Midsummer's day; when, perhaps, not a breath of air is moving, when every leaf seems to repose, and every bird, saving the vulture, the adjutant, (or argeelah,) and the kite, retires to some shady spot, to avoid the solar ray. At such times, the peaceful Hindu confines himself to an apartment, from which light is generally excluded: there he sits among his family, enjoying

his pipe, drinking the pure beverage afforded by some adjacent spring or well; and, in general, avoiding to eat, except of ripe fruits, especially the *turboos*, or water-melon, until the cool of the evening. In the mean while, however, he perspires copiously, even though in a state of inactivity, unless when refreshed by a *punkah*, or fan, moved either by his own hand or by that of some menial.

The instinct of the birds above named, to wit, the argeelah, the vulture, and the kite, all of which are extremely numerous throughout India, and contribute greatly to the salubrity of the air, by carrying off astonishing quantities of putrefactive offal, &c. is wonderful! About mid-day, when the sun's beams strike with incredible force upon the earth's surface, these feathered scavengers ascend, perhaps to the height of seven or eight hundred yards, so that the largest of them, (the argeelah) is scarcely discernable: there they soar beyond the reach of reflection from the heated soil, enjoying the freshness of a cooler atmosphere, and descending only when allured by the scent of prey.

That under such intolerable heats, there should be any who add artificial flame to these natural and inevitable ardours, is astonishing! what may be expected from indulgence in such poisons?—not death: but consequences worse than death.

In Bahar palm trees (*tauls*) are peculiarly abundant: there we often see groves, of hundreds upon hundreds, let out to the *kul-wars*, or distillers, to great advantage. These vendors of misery have the art of rendering the *toddy* peculiarly potent, by causing it to work upon the kernels of the *datura*, that grows wild in every part of India, and possesses in every part, whether the stem, root, leaf, or nut, a most deleterious property. *Toddy*, that has been strongly impregnated with *datura*, (which is the name it bears in the East,) acts very rapidly on the brain; producing mania, and, not unfrequently, apoplexy, when drunk to excess.

Many other hazards attend incautious adventurers: If they remain at home, they can neither form connections nor transact business of any kind. If they go abroad, they commit themselves to the mercy of accidents, even in the best people and most *Europeanised* parts of the country; if they visit parts less familiarized with their countrymen, they increase their risks: not only in proportion to the length of the journey, but also according to the degree of wildness, yet remaining in the territories and districts through

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which they pass. Even around Calcutta, itself, some danger attends a stroll: new stations in the provinces the danger is more striking: we adduce an instance.

It is a great misfortune that, on account of the extreme antipathy the horned cattle of India always exhibit towards Europeans, no possibility exists for remedying many bad practices, and neglects, to which these animals are subject, when under the care of the native servants. An Indian ox, or cow, when at liberty, is always shunned very carefully, lest it should indulge its savage disposition. On first entering that country, the cattle would be supposed to be wild, instead of domesticated; for not one in a thousand will admit the approach of an European: nor are they always less gentle towards strangers of any description. As to what are called tame buffaloes, they are commonly more fierce than any British bull, and, when they have calves at their sides, make no scruple of attacking man and horse, with unbounded ferocity. Hence it is extremely proper to be very cautious of approaching herds, or single cattle of either kind, even when tolerably mounted. Sometimes in riding through the country, and especially where *jeels* (lakes) are to be forded, or pools to be passed, the unwary traveller may find himself on a sudden within a few yards, of a whole herd of buffaloes, which, to avoid the heat of mid-day, wallow in the muddy water, so deep as to have, in general only their noses and eyes above the surface. Being, perhaps, among rushes, &c. even those parts are not discernable, or, if in an open expanse, may be easily mistaken for clods of mud; for the horns lie back towards the false ribs. On a sudden, the whole herd sometimes rise, and at the least frighten the horse, whatever the rider's heart may be made of: such a surprize, and from animals that, according to the old saying, 'give but a word and a blow, and the blow comes first,' is far from pleasant. In such situations, all depends on the conduct of the leading bull; if he snorts, shakes his horns, and advances, the danger is imminent. But it frequently happens, that, whether owing to lassitude, or the absence of any object particularly irritating to buffaloes, of which a red coat may be considered the extreme, the herd content themselves with rising from their reclined postures, and, after those who roused them may have passed on, again sink into the friendly pool.

Such is one of the *risques* run by travellers! but those who remain at home are not without *risques*, which, if less picturesque than a startle of surprise at a herd of buffaloes rising from their cool retreat in a pool, are abundantly

more frequent, equally perplexing, and often more dangerous.

During the rainy season, when insects of every description are beyond credibility numerous, it is often absolutely necessary to remove all lights from the supper table; other-wise moths, flies, bugs, &c., would be attracted in such numbers as to extinguish them altogether, but, at all events, to prove extremely obnoxious. When the lights are retained on the table, it is customary to place the candlesticks in soup plates, &c., filled with water: by this means, such insects, especially the *stinking-bugs*, which fly with great force, are often precipitated and drowned: it is not unusual to catch whole platefuls in this manner, which would otherwise continue to torment the company. Nothing can exceed the irritation produced by these bugs when they get into the hair, or between the linen and the body! Nor are they in themselves innocent; for, though they neither bite or sting, such is the acrimony they possess, that, if bruised in such manner as to leave any moisture on the skin, great heat, and sometimes blisters, followed by excoriations that do not quickly heal, may take place. The same effect is produced by the urine of lizards, which frequent the interior of houses, and may often be seen in great numbers crawling about the walls or on the ceiling, in pursuit of the smaller and more delicate insects, which they snap up with great dexterity and greediness. It is really amusing to observe with what sagacity and care they approach their prey, and with what rapidity they dart forth their long tongues armed with gluten. With respect to frogs, toads, and, occasionally, snakes, patrolling about the skirts of the apartments, even in the best houses in the country, they must be put up with as matters of course; as must also the alighting of cock-roaches on the face while at table or at cards, &c.: nor, indeed, must the resident in India be very squeamish in regard to bats, which freely indulge in aerial circuits over the heads of the company, on which, too, they now and then find it convenient to halt a while, without undergoing the previous ceremony of obtaining permission. These all appear terrible drawbacks, but are scarcely noticed after a while: so strong is the power of habit. Certainly a very considerable portion of the enjoyments, which might otherwise be indulged in, are, in a manner, proscribed by these nuisances; but, whether it be owing to that *ennui* generally prevalent, or to that kind of reconciliation which takes place between the pest and its sufferer, may be difficult to determine; we, however, see all the old residents treat insects, frogs, toads, &c., with great indifference; though, to be sure, when a snake, of whatever class,

makes his entrée, an astonishing degree of activity, far beyond what the former lethargic symptoms could indicate, suddenly prevails.

I have several times seen large snakes coiled or rather twined, among the Venetians of bungalow windows, and have observed that the grass-snake, which is of a beautiful green, with a reddish head, is partial to secreting itself *under the leaves of tables*, and, in situations of that description, where it may be easily dislodged, or touched by accident. *Such a propensity is peculiarly obnoxious in a serpent whose bite is generally fatal.* This snake may occasionally be seen twisted round the smaller boughs of trees, whence, if disturbed, it drops with great readiness, and proceeds along the tops of the grass with admirable celerity, and, owing to the similarity of its color, scarcely allowing the dazzled eye to follow its course.

It has happened that our Extracts present only repellents: other parts of these Volumes present attractives: but here we must suspend our report, for the present.

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*The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson.*

[Continued from page 857.]

THE character of a British naval officer, of the present day, is marked by a peculiarity, and a consequence, which distinguish it from that of almost all other professions. To obtain eminence, it is not enough that he be a good seaman, and able to manage his ship with promptitude and dexterity; that his acquaintance with nautical events, the courses of the winds and tides and currents, be extensive; that he be familiarized with climates of all descriptions, from the frozen poles to the torrid zone: that he knows how to face a storm, and how to conquer an enemy. To these qualifications must be added, a just knowledge of the laws of his country; an accurate conception of the rights of nations, and of man in society; an intimate acquaintance with the principles of the human mind, and a readiness to turn these, with the occurrences to which they give birth, to the advantage of his native land, and to the honour of the sovereign whom he serves, and whom he, often represents.

The British seaman, as circumstances now stand, is called to meet public men of the most distant nations; the most unlike in manners and principles, in conceptions of what is right, and in sensibi-

lity or indifference towards what is wrong. With these he has to treat in the course of his duty, on a thousand different subjects; and to engage them in friendly services, by arguments addressed to each respectively, which would be utterly unavailing if employed without correct discrimination. Of late many of our sea officers have had to discharge the duties of land officers also: and they have assisted, or even directed in the attack of fortified towns, with no little gallantry, skill and success. We have seen in our former outline of his life, that Nelson, attacked Bastia and Calvi; and we know that Trowbridge (his friend) by his marines and sailors took Fort St. Elmo, the towns of Gaieta, and Capua;—we might even add Malta also.

It is necessary that this extensive line of varied duty should be understood and appreciated by the public. An admiral may deserve the highest gratitude of his country, by his services, who has not had the good fortune to lay his fleet along side that of the enemy; or to batter the sea defences of a strong place, in which enterprise he might display personal intrepidity. From this view of the higher ranks of the profession, it will follow, that not every excellent officer is fit for supreme command: nor when he has arrived at the rank which entitles him to hoist his flag, is that rank alone competent to place him in a situation so arduous, so responsible, and so meritorious when adequately filled, as that of commander-in-chief.

The character of a British officer, may be contemplated under two points of view: the first is, that of his public conduct: the second is that of his personal disposition. The former is usually judged on by the world; but it is not all that ought to be considered; the latter has great influence, not merely on his professional duties; but on the comfort, the loyalty, the alacrity, and the character in future life, of all who are under his authority, or within the sphere of his attraction and repulsion.

There were periods in Nelson's life in which the energy of his mind was eminently conspicuous; not as a hero, but as a casuist. There were others when he hazarded his character and his life, in following the dictates of his own convictions. With a fortunate self-con-

fidence he assumed powers in direct disobedience to those which *ought* to have governed him; and with a rashness truly felicitous, he accomplished what a less favoured minion of fortune would have sunk under.

Genius is not always gifted with perseverance. Exertion is apt to be fatigued by the long drawn opposition of chicane-ry actuated by interest: and interest leads the world at large so powerfully, that it is not every one who can maintain a determined resistance long enough to ensure that triumph, which is due to integrity and honour, and which no virtue can deserve more clearly than fortitude prompted by patriotism.

The first of those occasions to which we allude is Capt. Nelson's incessant resistance in the West-Indies to the *alienated* Americans after the peace of 1783. We shall not affect to narrate the particulars better than they are expressed in the work before us.

Capt. Nelson was well aware, that after the ratification of the peace of 1783, the Americans became as much foreigners as any other nation; and therefore, by the 12th of Charles II. which says, that "no foreigners, directly or indirectly, shall have any trade or intercourse with his Majesty's West India Islands; the ships to be British built; and navigated by at least three fourths British seamen;" he on that authority, notwithstanding a message he had received from the governor, and the powerful opposition that was forming against his individual exertions, ordered all the American vessels to quit the island in 48 hours: and declared, that in case of refusal, or their presuming to land their cargoes, he would seize and prosecute them in the Court of Admiralty.

Here we discern the first appearance of that intuition, that promptness of decision and reliance on himself, which eventually raised our noble countryman to the eminence he so deservedly attained. We shall frequently observe his mind, in the subsequent periods of his eventful life, subduing equal or superior difficulties by the union of those great endowments which genius seldom unites in so eminent a degree. In these respects, he not only equalled the minister to whom he alluded [Mr. Pitt.] but detected errors in the commercial jurisdiction of the West Indies which had hitherto escaped the notice of government. — Actuated by the strong impression made on him by these considerations, he adopted very effectual means for preventing evils of so much magnitude: taking upon himself, thereby, a severe and extensive responsibility,

and certainly without sufficient light to have guided almost any other man in the same situation. With the public interest always in view, he never thought of personal consequences; and with an intelligence, spirit, and energy, almost peculiar to himself, he checked the mischievous practices, which have been alluded to, by repeated seizures, at the risk of damages and expenses that might have involved him in ruin: his judgment, however, proved to be equal to his zeal.

In the mean time, the Americans, who had considerably profited by this intercourse, encouraged by their friends on shore, as well as by the collectors and comptrollers of the different customs of the islands, resisted the threats and orders of Capt. Nelson, presuming not only on their right to trade, from the reasons which have been mentioned, but, also from an opinion that the officers of the king's ships had no legal power to seize any vessels, without having depositions from the customs; which they were well assured would not be granted in those seas. Capt. Nelson, conscious of the rectitude of his conduct, continued to enforce the orders he had already given, and added, "that he knew no other reasons for sending the king's ships abroad in time of peace, but for supporting the trade, and protecting the commerce of his country." In this zealous discharge of his duty at Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Kitt's, Nevis, &c. he was more particularly supported, at the islands of Granada and St. Vincent, by Capt. Collingwood in the Mediator, and his brother Capt. Winefred Collingwood in the Rattler: in consequence of which, great numbers of the American vessels were proceeded against in the Admiralty courts, and were regularly condemned.

The innumerable difficulties, however, under which he had long laboured, now continually increased. The planters were to a man decidedly hostile to his conduct. The governors and presidents of the islands gave him no support: and the admiral wavering between both parties, and having no decided opinion, merely addressed a memorandum to Capt. Nelson, advising him "to be guided by the wishes of the presidents of the council." On the arrival of the Boreas (Capt. Nelson) at Nevis 1785, he found four American vessels there, deeply laden, and with what are termed the island colours flying, which are white with a red cross. These vessels were immediately visited, and the masters of them directed, as they knew they were American vessels, and had American cargoes on board, to hoist their proper colours, and leave the island in 48 hours: they denied being Americans, and refused to obey the orders of Capt. Nelson. Upon which an examination of their crews took place on board the Boreas, in the Captain's cabin, and

before the judge of the Admiralty who happened to be on board, when they all confessed that they were Americans, and that their vessels and cargoes, were wholly American property. They were accordingly proceeded against in the court of Admiralty at Nevis; and notwithstanding the opinions and pleadings of the greater part of the learned council of the different islands, who had assembled to defend the Americans, in the hope of proving that Capt. Nelson, without a deputation from the customs, was not authorized to seize the traders, that great officer pleaded his own cause so ably, and refuted their specious arguments so completely, that the four vessels with their cargoes were condemned as legal prizes to the Boreas.

Capt. Nelson in a letter to Capt. Locker, describes his situation as having been distressing. Those who know what litigation is, will well understand him; and those who know what additional anxiety such labyrinths are to a seaman, who, (as we have heard an older officer than Nelson declare) would sooner lie along side an enemy, than enter a court of justice, will pity the man who was essentially serving his country, by this *extra* course of proceedings.

Subscriptions, says he, were soon filled to prosecute me...my admiral stood neuter..I had suits taken out against me, and damages laid at the enormous sum of £40,000. When the trial came on, I was protected by the judge for the day: but the marshal was desired to arrest me, and the merchants promised to indemnify him for the act. The judge however, having declared he would send him to prison if he dared to do it, he desisted. I fortunately attached myself to an honest lawyer; and, don't let me forget, the President of Nevis offered in court to become my bail for £10,000 if I chose to suffer the arrest; he told them I had only done my duty; and although he suffered more in proportion than any of them, he could not blame me. At last, after a trial of two days, we carried our cause, and the vessels were condemned. I was a close prisoner on board for eight weeks; for, had I been taken, I most assuredly should have been cast for the whole sum. I had nothing left but to send a memorial to the king, and he was good enough to order me to be defended at his expence, and sent orders to Gen. Shirley to afford me every assistance in the execution of my duty; referring him to my letters, as there was contained in them, what concerned him not to have suffered.

We confess, that we consider this conduct of Nelson as forming a principal ray in his glory: it manifests a judgment which in so young a man as he was at

the time, is extraordinary; and the risques he ran were so great, that his victory, when duly considered, is little less striking, than those which filled his country with illuminations. It was too, almost, perhaps equally as beneficial. Even England could not afford him a shelter from the consequences: he was insulted at Burnham-Thorpe, by a citation to answer to the value of £20,000. But the lords of the Treasury, &c. did him justice.

The second prominent instance in which Nelson was distinguished by his conduct as a casuist, is that which has been the subject of much animadversion; his behaviour in the affair of the jacobin rebels against their sovereign, at Naples in 1799. It would give us pleasure, if we could as unreservedly commend his conduct in this instance as in the former. Undoubtedly, his intentions were laudable; but his mode of carrying those intentions into execution, was objectionable—undoubtedly, the traitor whom he caused to be executed, deserved to suffer; but that he underwent a trial on board a British ship of war, he being the subject of a foreign state, for offences committed against that state, is what we must be allowed to regret: the necessity for it does not appear to us to have been urgent; and the propriety of it, requires to be proved by stronger arguments than we have yet seen adduced in its favour.

The territory of Naples had been overrun by French troops, who, according to their custom, prepared their way by propagating their detestable principles; on a reverse of fortune Cardinal Ruffo, vicar-general of the king of Naples, put himself at the head of a considerable number of insurgents, a motley band! The principal jacobins retired to the forts Nuovo and Uovo, where they made a stout resistance. In these forts were shut up, sundry individuals of the most illustrious families in Naples, with many, formerly officers of his Sicilian majesty. They were besieged by forces of four different nations; Neapolitan troops, Russian troops, and Turkish troops—by land; and by sea by a British squadron, under the command of Capt. Foote of the Seahorse. The king was extremely irritated at the conduct of those of his subjects who had borne his commission as officers of his forces, and designed to punish their revolt in an exemplary manner. The car-



dinal was desirous of granting them terms; and those who discover treachery in every thing, affirm, that he had found reasons in the gold they offered. The treaty for surrender proceeded;—but the opinion of the British officer was not consulted during the negotiation of it. Instead of having opportunities of considering the propriety of the articles in their progress, it was sent to him for signature, at two different days, *after* the officers of the other powers had signed it: and in its most complete state it appears to have been entitled *PROJET de Capitulation pour le fort Neuf, et le fort de l'Oeuf*. The day after it was signed by Capt. Foote, Lord Nelson arrived in the bay of Naples; and the moment he perceived the flag of truce in behalf of these forts, flying from the British squadron, he made a signal to annul it. Capt. Foote repaired on board the *Foudroyant*, Lord Nelson's ship, and stated that he considered the capitulation as *complete*, and binding; he having signed it as a British officer, the highest in rank then present. Lord Nelson considered it as a *PROJET* only, not mature; and not ratified beyond alteration. *He, therefore, sent into the forts his note; and after the reception of this note, the rebels came out of the fort, and surrendered at discretion*, (we use his own words).<sup>\*</sup> What the terms of this note were, we are not informed; as unfortunately no copy of it is given: and it is still more unfortunate, that a paper of "Observations" on what his lordship thought "an infamous *armistice*," written in answer to a complaint of this alledged breach of national honour, made by Mr. Fox in the House of Commons, has been sought for in vain; as we learn from a note in this work.

Of those who surrendered under these circumstances, some were afterwards tried by Neapolitan judges, and executed. It does not appear that any steps were taken to enquire in what light the other contracting parties to this treaty viewed it. Cardinal Ruffo insisted at great length, in a very warm conversation with Lord Nelson, that it was amply ratified: it is likely that the Neapolitan general might

have coincided with him in opinion;—but he was not asked. What might the Russian general have said to it?—what the Turkish? Were these officers acquainted with the progress of it, and therefore with the reasons proper to justify it; or were they too required to sign, and left to devise reasons for their signatures? If they were not better informed in their quarters than the British officer was on board his ship,—there scarcely need to be stronger symptoms of underhand and treacherous dealing. Capt. Foote was influenced by the purest motives for the general good of the allies: Lord Nelson was influenced by his knowledge of the positive orders sent by the king to the cardinal not to allow favourable terms to his ungrateful officers, now besieged in these forts.

The capitulations of all other forts, to the same British officer, were strictly executed by the Neapolitan government: there must, therefore, have been some peculiarity which invalidated this capitulation in the judgment of those who consented to execute the others.

Among the rebels shut up in these forts was Prince Carraccioli, formerly commodore (if not admiral) of his Sicilian majesty's fleet, an officer of forty years standing, and high in his majesty's confidence. He commanded the Franco-Neapolitan fleet against his sovereign; and repeatedly attacked the Neapolitan frigates sent to assist in recovering the coast, &c. Hearing of the progress of the treaty for surrendering, he escaped into the country, a day or two, or more, before the agreement was signed; but was at length seized (a price having been put on his head) and brought on board the *Foudroyant*. The last time this prince had visited that ship, he was received with the honours due to his rank, and quality: he was now in the disguise of a peasant, wretchedly attired, his hands bound behind him, and insulted by the meanest of his countrymen. All who had known him entertained great regard for him. Nelson had been his affectionate friend. Nelson was deeply agitated. It is a most critical moment of his life. He consulted with his own mind; and determined on causing Carraccioli to be tried, by Neapolitan officers, *on board the Foudroyant*. He issued an order to the commanders of the Neapolitan frigates: they met to the

<sup>\*</sup> He also expresses this in a private note; by saying, *the rebels then surrendered, to the mercy of their sovereign, without any capitulation, and marched out as prisoners.* p. 179.

number of five; examined particulars; condemned the prisoner; and the same day at sun-set Carraccioli was executed at the yard arm of a Neapolitan vessel. We exceedingly regret this haste: we conceive that Lord Nelson was neither the sovereign, nor the sovereign's representative, for purposes of criminal justice: we see no propriety in the place where the trial was held; nor in the forms or authority under which it was constituted. But, if the British commander had any reason to believe, that the unhappy prisoner would have been made a still more public spectacle of at Naples; or that he would have undergone the torture, in order to have made him discover his accomplices; or that he would have been tortured to death, as a traitor; or that the Neapolitan sailors would have risen to rescue him, their old commander,—then his lordship shewed him mercy by the rapidity of his proceedings, and by their manner: yet we still think a court martial held in a Neapolitan vessel, under the guns of some British ship of war, less distinguished than the Foudroyant, would have preserved a decorum, which ought not slightly to be dispensed with.

The inference arising from this transaction strongly corroborates our statement, on the varied and complicated duties, in modern days, of a superior British officer. Often must he, by the necessity of the case, be left to the exercise of his own judgment; and often may that judgment be influenced by incidents, by feelings, or by maxims, not evident to those around him. He may do right essentially, yet transgress circumstantially: he may decide justly, as to the principal, or the ultimate, yet err as to the accessories, or as to the regularity of appearances.

Nelson was not less confident in his own judgment, when he took on himself to disobey the orders of his commanding officers, in the instances of Lord Keith, in the Mediterranean, and of Admiral Parker during the battle off Copenhagen. The first drew on him a reprimand from the Admiralty; which he felt, though it was nothing like the reproof that would have thundered around the head of a less distinguished officer. "Their lordships," says the Admiralty letter, "do not, from any information before them, see sufficient reason to justify your having disobeyed the orders you had received from your

commanding officer,"—this, to say the least, is very civilly expressed. They censure, also, his having employed 1000 of the best men of his squadron in the siege of Capua—"in operations at a distance from the coast; where, if they should have the misfortune to be defeated, they might be prevented from returning to the ships:" and their lordships commanded him "not to employ the seamen in like manner in future."

Another instance of Lord Nelson's difference in opinion from that of his commander, occurred in the battle off Copenhagen. The action began about five minutes past 10 o'clock: before the event declared in favour of the British, Admiral Parker made the signal for the engagement to cease.

Lord Nelson was at this time, as he had been during the whole action, walking the starboard side of the quarter deck; sometimes much animated, at others heroically fine in his observations. A shot through the main-mast knocked a few splinters about us; he observed to me with a smile, *It is warm work, and this day may be the last to any of us at a moment*; and then stopping short at the gang-way, he used an expression never to be erased from my memory, and said with emotion, *But mark you, I would not be elsewhere for thousands*. When the signal No. 39 was made, the signal lieutenant reported it to him.—He continued his walk, and did not appear to take notice of it. The lieutenant meeting his lordship at the next turn, asked, *Whether he should repeat it?* Lord Nelson answered, *No, acknowledge it*. On the officer returning to the poop, his lordship called after him *Is No. 16 (signal for close action which had been flying from the beginning) still hoisted?* the lieutenant answering in the affirmative; Lord Nelson said, *Mind you keep it so*. He now walked the deck, considerably agitated, which was always known by his moving the stump of his right arm. After a turn or two, he said to me, in a quick manner, *Do you know what's shewn on board the commander in chief, No. 39?* On asking him what that meant, he answered, "why to leave off action." *Leave off action!* he repeated; and then added, with a shrug, *now damn me if I do*. He also observed, I believe to Capt. Foley, *You know, Foley, I have only one eye, I have a right to be blind sometimes*; and then with an archness peculiar to his character, putting the glass to his blind eye, he exclaimed, *I really do not see the signal*. This remarkable signal was, therefore, only acknowledged on board the Elephant, not repeated.

Undoubtedly, the strong mind of Nelson foresaw that his adversary would soon feel the effects of the struggle, and would accept with alacrity the truce he then, perhaps, meditated, and not long afterwards proposed. Yet, this disobedience must not be taken as exemplary among British officers. It ended happily; and "the end crowned the work"; but let only Nelsons take such liberties with their superiors; and even Nelsons must expect animadversions.

The determination of this officer to support the honour of the British flag, was conspicuous from the earliest period of his command; for when he was captain, only, he displayed a due sense of dignity on an incidental occasion. In this however, happily for our country, we know he is not singular.

During the passage of the *Boreas* down to Antigua, to be laid up for the hurricane months, he paid a visit to Fort Royal, and St. Pierre, Martinico; and, on landing, was attended by all the young gentlemen of the ship who could be spared. On beating into Fort Royal bay, the French officer at the Citadel neglected to hoist the colours, a mark of respect that is always observed on the arrival of a foreign ship of war. Capt. Nelson immediately demanded an explanation, in a letter to Count Damas, the governor; who ordered the officer to be put under arrest, and such further proofs of his respect to the British flag, as were very satisfactory, and induced Capt. Nelson to plead for the release of the officer, which was granted. The most friendly attentions were afterwards shewn to the officers of the *Boreas* during their stay at the island.

The vigour of his mental feelings tempted Nelson more than once, conceiving that he experienced slights from the Admiralty, to relinquish the service in disgust: happily his friends over-ruled him on these feverish occasions. If men of merit are subject to such paroxysms, where is the wonder, that the best intentions cannot give satisfaction to a numerous body of men, each panting after distinction and glory?

But, the duty and the real dignity of an officer does not conclude with his own efforts, or his own life: *He is bound to leave to his country, so far as 'n his power, successors of equal or superior merit to himself.* This can be accomplished only by a careful encouragement of rising abilities; and this forms a most pleasing trait in the character of our hero. On all

proper occasions he applauded those who under his command had conducted themselves well, without reserve. He does not appear to have in any instance "damned with faint praise." This marks a mind truly great. Nor is inferior greatness, in our opinion, manifested in his condescension to younger minds: we therefore conclude this view of Nelson's character as an officer, by inserting an account of his manner of encouraging "the young gentlemen who had the happiness of being on his quarter deck," as described by Lady Hughes in a letter to Mr. Matcham.

It may reasonably be supposed that among the number of thirty, there must have been timid spirits, as well as bold; the timid he never rebuked; but always wished to shew them, he desired nothing that he would not instantly do himself; and I have known him say, *well, Sir, I am going a race to the mast head, and beg I may meet you there.* No denial could be given to such a request; and the poor little fellow instantly began to climb the shrouds. Capt. Nelson never took the least notice, in what manner it was done, but, when they met in the top, he spoke in the most cheerful terms to the midshipman; and observed how much any person was to be pitied, who could fancy there was any danger, or even any thing disagreeable, in the attempt.

After this excellent example I have seen the same youth, who before was so timid, lead another in the like manner, and repeat his commander's words. He every day went into the school room, and saw the mode in which they pursued their nautical acquirements: and at twelve o'clock, he was always the first on deck, with his quadrant: no one could then neglect his duty.

He always took some of his midshipmen with him on visits, when abroad; by which means he introduced them into much good company which otherwise they never could have seen.

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*Captain Foote's Vindication of his Conduct*, when Captain of His Majesty's Ship *Sea-Horse*, and senior Officer in the Bay of Naples, in the Summer of 1799. Second Edition, 8vo. pp. 198, price 7s. Hatchard, London, 1810.

WHETHER the Russian or Turkish officers who signed the capitulation of the castles Uovo and Nuovo, have made any representation to their courts on the breach of honour imputed to Lord Nelson, is more than we know; but we take some pride

in the appeal of a British officer to his country, on a circumstance in which he deems her character implicated. Be this tenderness on the true dignity of the nation, ever a distinction of those to whom the conduct of her enterprizes are committed. The foregoing article has stated sufficient particulars of the conduct of Lord Nelson, on the occasion referred by Capt. Foote. This officer has a right to be heard in his own behalf; and he adduces strong reasons in vindication of his conduct. In fact, we do not perceive that his conduct was impeachable; and after this declaration, we shall submit his reasonings in his own words.

If naked truth had presented itself to the various eulogists who have endeavoured to exalt men into gods, they might have seen that the great men they exhibit to the world would have scorned the defences brought forward to vindicate their errors, or their infirmities.

Enquire of those men who saw Lord Nelson in the society of his friends, how far he would have given countenance to a feigned representation of any act of his life? Would not he have disdained all defence not founded in truth? Did not he know that no human being is perfect? Was he insensible of the powers and attractions of female beauty, and of female accomplishments? Was he proof against delusions so attractive? None of those who knew him, can say that such perfection made part of his character; he was unfortunately involved in such a delusion; the balance of his mind was lost at a critical moment, and produced certain public measures which must be deemed unjustifiable, and even criminal in the eyes of all mankind, not blinded by the important services which he performed for his country. But had Providence been pleased to continue his existence until this fatal delusion had vanished, he would have been ready to do justice to the propriety of the step I took to serve his Sicilian majesty, and would have regretted the unhappy moments that had induced him to hazard the reputation of his country upon so unwarrantable and so despicable a plea as female vengeance, aided by female insinuation.

These allusions we suppose are to the Queen of Naples, whose character having been honoured by French abuse, we confess, had risen in our opinion: and to Lady Hamilton, whose conduct and influence are not under our cognizance in this article.

Captain Foote alleges the following reasons for his signing of the capitulation.

At the moment of these capitulations, the French fleet, and not the English, was expected in the bay of Naples! To secure these castles was of importance. To conciliate contending minds, was the duty of all men, when excesses the most sanguinary were in constant perpetration: so far I was friendly to the Cardinal's measures!.....

This may be further corroborated by the situation of the castle of St. Elmo, which so completely overlooked and commanded the whole city of Naples, that the fire of that castle could have reduced the greatest part of it to a heap of rubbish. The French, at the time of the capitulations in question, were in possession of this castle, with no probability of being forced to surrender, and the arrival of their fleet being expected, whilst I was in daily expectation of being compelled to make a precipitate retreat. These are proved to be undeniable truths by Lord Nelson's, and my letters in the appendix: and if I had refused to accede to what was proposed to me by the joint commanders of the Neapolitan, the Russian, and the Turkish forces; and if the city of Naples had in consequence been destroyed, and the republican vengeance let loose upon the royalists, which were events at that time highly probable, in what situation should I have been? What would then have Lord Nelson said? How would the Sicilian court have relished my obstinacy? And how could I have accounted to my king, and my country, for so overweening a confidence in my own understanding, against the opinions of men so much better qualified to judge of the whole plans and intentions of the enemy?

Nothing can be said more strongly corroborative of our proposition that the character of British officers in these days, requires many qualifications to support it. These arguments are weighty: they must, no doubt, have had their effect on the comprehensive mind of Lord Nelson; yet he acted on others which he thought stronger. His superiors in their turn differed from his lordship.

"It must, however, be acknowledged," say the writers of his life, "that many of our own officers in the Mediterranean considered the admiral's conduct as too decided, and even impolitic. Amongst whom was Lord Keith, who had succeeded Earl St. Vincent in the Mediterranean."

We should like to be favoured with the opinion of Earl St. Vincent, himself; it is probable that he had more *previous* knowledge of parties and intentions than his successor; and to him as to one whose approbation ought to have been procured, Lord Nelson appealed, in a note which he

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wrote and delivered to Cardinal Ruffo, at the close of their animated conversation of two hours continuance.

The contents of this pamphlet are,

I. The first Vindication of Capt. Foote.

II. A correspondence with Rev J. S. Clarke, on the view taken of this affair in the magnificent life of Nelson.

III. A second Vindication ; with severe remarks on the conduct of the biographers.

IV. Appendix, with documents.

Capt. Foote has vindicated his own character : that of Lord Nelson is not *completely* before us, while his "Observations," with other documents, remain undiscovered

#### LITERARY REGISTER.

*Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.*

##### WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

##### AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Thomas Haynes has in the press, New and Interesting Discoveries in Horticulture, as an improved system of propagating fruit-trees, evergreens, and deciduous ornamental trees and shrubs.

##### ANTIQUITIES.

The Rev. William Bowdwen proposes publishing by subscription, in ten volumes quarto, a Literal Translation of the whole of Domesday Book ; with the modern names of places, adapted as far as possible to those in the record. An index will be given to each country, and a glossary with the last volume. Two guineas to be paid on the delivery of each volume. Any one volume may be subscribed for separately. The volume already published, contains the county of York, including Amounderness, Lonsdale and Furness, in Lancashire, and such parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland as are contained in the survey ; also the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, and Lincoln.

##### BIOGRAPHY.

Jesse Foot, Esq. surgeon, is preparing for publication, the lives of Andrew Robinson Bowes, and the Countess of Strathmore his wife.

##### BOTANY.

The Rev. W. Kirby, A. B. F. L. S. author of "Monographi apum Anglia," and Mr. W. Spence, F. L. S. are engaged in preparing an "Introduction to Entomology," which is in a state of considerable forwardness. The plan of the work is popular, but without overlooking science ; to the technical and anatomical departments of which, much new matter will be contributed. Its object, often obviating objections and removing prejudices, is to include every thing useful or interesting to the entomological student, except descriptions of genera and species, which are foreign to the nature of such a work.

##### CHEMISTRY.

Mr. Parke's Chemical Catechism, a new edition, with considerable additions, and containing a large copper plate engraving of the laboratory at the Surry Institution, will be ready for publication early in March.

##### HISTORY.

An important national work will be published about the Easter recess, under the title of "County Annual Archives."—Hitherto the Annals of each County have been entirely lost to the public, and any one desirous of referring to any particular Event or Proceeding in the County, in which he resides, has no means whatever of gaining such information, however interesting it may be to himself, or important to the public, as the County Archives is intended to supply this desideratum : the Contents of each Annual Volume will be arranged under the names of the Counties to which they respectively belong, and the subjects classed under five general departments. I. Public Business. II. Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence. III. Political Economy. IV. Chronicle. V. Biography. In the course of this season will be published, the following reprints of old works.

Froisart's Chronicles of England, France, &c. translated from the French, by Lord Berners.

Restall's Pastyme of the People, or Chronicle of divers Realms, and most specially the realm of England.

Arnold's Chronicles, containing the Articles of the Charter and Liberties of the City of London, and of the Charter and Liberties of England, &c. &c.

Hardyng's Chronicle of England, with Gratton's continuation, collated by a valuable MS. copy.

Fabyan's Chronicle of England, collated by a valuable copy of the first edition.

Fuller's Worthies of England.

It is intended to follow the above with the other rare chronicles which relate to England.

A new edition of Dr. Russel's History of Modern Europe, continued to the Treaty of Amiens by Dr. Coote, will be published in the course of next month.

Edward Scott Waring, Esq. will shortly publish a History of the Mahrattas, prefaced by a Historical Sketch of the Decan, prior to the era of Mahratta independence.

In the press Volume I. in 4to, with maps, of Historical Sketches of the South of India, in an attempt to trace the History of Mysore, from the origin of the Hindoo government of that state, to the extinction of the Mohammedan Dynasty in 1799 ; founded chiefly on Indian authorities collected by Lieut. Col. Mark Wilks while officiating for several years as political resident at the court of Mysore. This work will comprise a brief narrative of the military operations and political connections of Mysore, with its Hindoo, Mohammedan and European neighbours, during the whole of that Period : notices of the character and effects of the successive revolutions of the South, on the institutions and property of the natives ; with a dissertation on the nature and history of the landed property in India, from a period antecedent to the expedition of Alexander until the present day : and incidental illustrations of the doctrines,



the history, and sanguinary religious persecution by Hindoos, of some interesting Hindoo sects, hitherto but little known; and of the character, manners, and opinions of the nations whose transactions are described.

#### MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Mr. B. Travers, demonstrator of Anatomy at Guy's Hospital, has in the press an Experimental Inquiry, concerning injuries to the canal of the intestines, illustrating the treatment of penetrating wounds and mortified hernia.

Mr. R. Stocker, apothecary to Guy's hospital, has in the press the New London Pharmacopocia, enlarged from the last Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopocia, and reduced to one common nomenclature; with an appendix of the genera, and species, of the different articles of their materia medica.

Dr. Maclean will shortly publish an Inquiry into the origin, early signs, nature, causes, and cure of Hydrothorax, with a number of interesting cases.

Mr. Ashford, member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has in the press an Epitome of Anatomy, comprised in a series of tables. It will form a thin quarto volume, and its object is to furnish a copious vocabulary for the students of Anatomy.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

To be published in the present month, in 2 vols. 8vo. an Essay on a National Government. By George Ensor, Esq. author of the Independent Man, and Principles of Morality.

Soon will be published, Tales of Romance, with other Poems. By Charles A. Elton, author of a Translation of Hesiod. Handsomely printed in foolscap 8vo., with four plates after designs by Mr. Bird.

Mr. Cooke, of Brentford, has in the press a Practical Treatise on *Tinea Capitis Contagiosa*; together with Inquiries into the nature and cure of Fungus Hermatoides, and Nervi Materni.

Dr. Whitaker, the learned historian of Whalley and of Craven, will shortly publish an interesting quarto volume, formed principally from Letters of Sir George Radcliffe.

Mr. Hutton, of Birmingham, has in the press a Trip to Conham, a new and beautiful watering place on the coast of Yorkshire.

To be published in demy and post 8vo., with fine engravings after pictures by Smirke, also in royal 18mo without the plates. The Arabian Nights Entertainment, from the version of Galland, carefully revised, and occasionally corrected from the Arabic. To which are added, thirty-five new tales, now first translated from an Arabic copy of the 1001 Nights, brought to Europe by Edward Wortley Montague, Esq. also an Introduction and Notes, illustrative of the Religion, Manners, Customs, Domestic Habits, &c. of the Mohammedans. By Jonathan Scott, L. L. D. Oxford, late Oriental Professor at the Royal Military and East-India Colleges, &c. &c.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

The Rev. D. Davies, of Milford in Derbyshire, is preparing a Historical and Descriptive View of the Town and County of Derby, to be comprised in a large volume octavo.

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#### WORKS PUBLISHED.

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## PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—Homo sum :

*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE  
HON. HOUSE OF COMMONS ON CHARI-  
TABLE DONATIONS.

(Printed 10th June 1788, and Ordered,  
by The House of Commons, to be Reprinted,  
16th February 1810.)

The Committee appointed to inspect and consider the Returns made by the Ministers and Churchwardens, relative to Charitable Donations, in pursuance of an Act of 26th of His present Majesty, inform the House :

That it appears by a former Report, made May 23, 1787, that out of near 13,000 Parishes and Townships in England and Wales (from which Returns of Charitable Donations had been required) there were only 14 Parishes that had made no such Returns.—But that a great number of the said Parishes and Townships had made defective Returns ; —the Committee directed their Chairman to write Circular Letters to the Ministers and Churchwardens of such Parishes and Townships requiring more perfect Returns.—About 4,065 of those Circular Letters were sent into different parts of the Kingdom.

Answers have been received from about 3,376 of them, many of which have given the explanation required ; and many others have stated that they could give no further information.

Your Committee have caused the produce of the said Charities, in Land and Money respectively, as far the same can be collected from the said Returns, to be cast up in each County, by which the Annual Amount of the produce of the Money amounts to £48,243. 10s. 5d. and the Annual Produce of the Land amounts to £210,467. 8s. 10d. making together the Annual Sum of £258,710. 19s. 3d. : and from a variety of circumstances and intimations which have occurred, and been given to Your Committee in the pursuit of those enquiries, they have great reason to believe very considerable further sums will appear to have been given for the like charitable purposes, whenever proper means can be found for investigating and completing those discoveries, by extending the enquiries to Corporations, Companies, and Societies of Men, as well as to Feoffees, Trustees, and other persons.

Your Committee think it necessary to observe, that on the face of the said Returns many of the said Charitable Donations appear to have been lost ; many others, from

neglect of payment, and the inattention of those Persons who ought to superintend them, are in danger of being lost, or rendered very difficult to be recovered ; and that the matter seems to be of such magnitude, as to call for the serious and speedy attention of Parliament, for carrying the charitable and benevolent purposes of the Donors into execution.

*Annual Produce of Charitable Donations in  
England, and Wales, of Money and Land.*

| Counties.               | Money.  |       | Land.   |       |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|
|                         | £.      | s. d. | £.      | s. d. |
| Bedford.....            | 196     | 2 2   | 2,186   | 11 7  |
| Berks. ....             | 904     | 17 9  | 6,576   | 2 3   |
| Bucks. ....             | 663     | 6 1   | 4,306   | 15 8  |
| Cambridge .             | 481     | 5 4   | 4,064   | 6 9   |
| Chester.....            | 1,445   | 15 11 | 2,646   | 19 2  |
| Cornwall....            | 695     | 13 8  | 1,050   | 7 —   |
| Cumberland              | 251     | 19 —  | 457     | 3 2   |
| Derby. ....             | 1,067   | 15 7  | 3,864   | 14 2  |
| Devon. ....             | 2,329   | 15 3  | 6,105   | — 2   |
| Donet. ....             | 386     | 6 —   | 4,474   | 19 8  |
| Durham ....             | 380     | 11 7  | 1,076   | 2 1   |
| Essex. ....             | 914     | 14 6  | 5,658   | 17 7  |
| Gloucester. .           | 2,231   | 17 4  | 5,145   | 5 1   |
| Hereford....            | 506     | 6 9   | 1,791   | 11 7  |
| Hertford. ..            | 898     | 14 —  | 3,360   | — 7   |
| Huntingdon              | 339     | 5 4   | 950     | 11 10 |
| Kent.....               | 1,816   | 9 —   | 9,395   | 6 9   |
| Lancaster ...           | 2,521   | 18 —  | 6,722   | 14 —  |
| Leicester ...           | 1,024   | 3 4   | 4,877   | 15 4  |
| Lincoln. ....           | 587     | 13 2  | 7,279   | — 4   |
| Middlesex. .            | 2,192   | 4 4   | 7,648   | 4 2   |
| London.....             | 2,126   | 8 3   | 6,764   | 5 8   |
| Westminster             | 466     | 16 —  | 2,054   | 18 5  |
| Monmouth. .             | 230     | 6 2   | 1,357   | — 7   |
| Norfolk.....            | 591     | 13 6  | 5,671   | 8 4   |
| Northampton             | 692     | 2 2   | 6,444   | 8 3   |
| Northum-<br>berland. }  | 722     | 13 —  | 749     | 6 3   |
| Nottingham              | 374     | 4 6   | 3,070   | 1 2   |
| Oxford.....             | 706     | 13 3  | 3,347   | 2 11  |
| Rutland. ...            | 267     | 12 10 | 500     | 7 10  |
| Salop. ....             | 838     | 8 9   | 2,744   | 15 7  |
| Somerset. ...           | 1,589   | 19 7  | 8,801   | 17 2  |
| Southampton             | 2,427   | 15 3  | 3,501   | 16 11 |
| Stafford.....           | 1,083   | 18 1  | 5,057   | 16 2  |
| Suffolk.....            | 386     | 17 1  | 12,037  | 5 9   |
| Surrey. ....            | 2,814   | 3 7   | 7,423   | 12 2  |
| Sussex. ....            | 1,247   | 11 4  | 2,312   | 14 1  |
| Warwick....             | 855     | 1 —   | 10,205  | 1 1   |
| Westmorland             | 197     | 14 5  | 836     | 13 11 |
| Wils. ....              | 1,887   | 10 11 | 5,442   | 19 2  |
| Worcester...            | 820     | 4 2   | 6,160   | 10 —  |
| York, East<br>Riding. } | 1,331   | 7 7   | 5,025   | 7 1   |
| North do.               | 724     | 13 2  | 3,520   | 7 10  |
| West do.                | 1,953   | 1 1   | 13,633  | 13 5  |
|                         | £46,173 | 9 9   | 206,301 | 8 8   |

Counties.

WALE.

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Cardigan.

Carmarthe

Carmarvon

Denbigh.

Flint.....

Glamorga

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| Counties.               | Money. |         |    | Land.   |    |    |
|-------------------------|--------|---------|----|---------|----|----|
| WALESES.                | £.     | s.      | d. | £.      | s. | d. |
| Anglesea....            | 149    | 5       | 4  | 174     | 18 | 4  |
| Brecon.....             | 151    | 2       | 8  | 578     | 13 | 3  |
| Cardigan....            | 16     | 7       | —  | 46      | 4  | —  |
| Carmarthen..            | 91     | 18      | —  | 164     | 19 | 10 |
| Carnarvon...            | 160    | 2       | 10 | 392     | 12 | 7  |
| Denbigh....             | 438    | 5       | 10 | 930     | 14 | 5  |
| Flint.....              | 309    | 3       | 8  | 346     | 6  | —  |
| Glamorgan..             | 152    | 1       | 3  | 338     | 1  | 2  |
| Merioneth..             | 183    | 17      | 5  | 165     | 13 | —  |
| Montgomery              | 221    | 3       | 5  | 336     | 18 | 5  |
| Pembroke...             | 137    | 18      | 4  | 380     | 12 | 5  |
| Radnor.....             | 58     | 14      | 11 | 310     | 6  | 9  |
| Total Wales             | 2,070  | —       | 8  | 4,166   | —  | 2  |
| Total Eng-<br>land..... | 46,173 | 9       | 9  | 206,301 | 8  | 8  |
|                         | 48,243 | 10      | 5  | 210,467 | 8  | 10 |
| Money Produce.....      |        |         |    | 48,243  | 10 | 5  |
| Total England and Wales |        |         |    |         |    |    |
| Produce Land and Money. | £      | 258,710 | 19 | 3       |    |    |

.. Compare Panorama, Vol. II. p. 246,  
and Vol. VII. p.p. 905, and 975.

#### PREVENTION OF SEDUCTION.

For the prevention of Seduction, and the evil consequences arising from it, the following suggestions are offered by a subscriber to the Magdalen and to the Female Penitentiary, with a sincere wish that they may be taken into consideration by those members of the Legislature, and by others who have the happiness of their fellow-creatures at heart, and who wish to see the pure precepts of the Christian religion obeyed.

1. That a law be passed, to make seduction of females under promise of marriage, or by any artifice whatever, punishable by public prosecution, and not merely an actionable offence.—2. Also adultery, committed by two married people, or by a single with a married person.—3. Also to punish by the same method, any person who shall be employed in the seduction of women for other people, or employed in any manner whatever as an accomplice in the prostitution of others.—4. Also to subject persons who let houses to keepers of brothels, to heavy penalties on conviction of the keepers of such houses; perhaps a certain number of annual rents would be a proper penalty.—5. Also to punish any man who shall have given or promised to give money or other reward to a keeper of a brothel, or to any person who shall be accessory to the prostitution of others.—These regulations, if strictly enforced, it is imagined, would greatly contribute to promote morality, and consequently happiness.

#### HACKNEY LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, INSTITUTED JANUARY 30, 1810.

Institutions for the diffusion of literature, knowledge and taste, have ever met with our approbation we therefore notice with pleasure a new association of gentlemen for this purpose in one of the most populous villages near the metropolis, and hope that such places as have not yet enjoyed the same advantages will without delay, follow the example.

This society consists of three classes, none of which is limited. First, ordinary members, who contribute to the funds, enjoy the use of the books, &c. Second, honorary members, consisting of such gentlemen whose association may reflect honour on the society, and whose opinion of the labours of its members may be such as to impress them with sentiments of respect for such a mark of regard. The third class to consist of those whose attachment to literature may entitle them to become members, but whose finances would hinder them from contributing to the support of the society by subscriptions; *to these last, the library will be open gratis.*

One guinea per annum, shall be paid by each ordinary member in advance.

Ladies admitted on recommendation of three subscribers, without the formality of a ballot: may vote by proxy.

That the last Monday in March be the first general meeting of the society, and the anniversary.

The meetings on Tuesday evenings to be principally occupied by literary conversations, and reading such papers on scientific or literary subjects as the society may be favoured with: the chair to be always taken precisely at seven o'clock.

That the subjects for conversation, or books for the library, shall comprehend the mathematics, natural philosophy and history, chemistry, polite literature, antiquities, civil history, biography, questions of general law and policy, commerce and the arts; but religion, the practical branches of law and physics, *British politics*, and indeed *all politics of the day* shall be deemed prohibited subjects.

It will be a principal object of the associates to increase the funds, by obtaining subscribers, and every other means that may be in their power, and whoever wishes to have any book of the society sold shall first propose it to the committee, who shall enter such request in the journals, in which it shall regularly come before the anniversary meeting, and that without the general consent of that meeting it cannot be disposed of.

The purchase of philosophical instruments, and patronising lectures on philosophical subjects, form a part of the plan of this society.

## DIDASCALIA.

MASSINGER.

Thou more than Poet! our Mercury, that art  
 Apollo's messenger, and dost impart  
 His best expressions to our ears, live long  
 To purify the slighted English Tongue,  
 That both the Nymphs of Tagus and of Po,  
 May not henceforth despise our Language so.  
*Sir Aston Cockaine.*

## LYCEUM.

"At length common sense has gained admission at this theatre, and as we are proud to hail its arrival, we beseech the flimsy tribe of modern *soi-disant* dramatic writers to stand aloof. Avaunt, ye "beef and mutton"—ye "bacon and gravy" tribe—avaunt, ye miserable punster varlets, ye calumniators of British literature—avaunt, ye bungling doers of speaking pantomimes, shamefully nicknamed comedies—avaunt, ye namby pamby manufacturers of *ti tum ti*, vulgarly called operas—avaunt, ye merchants of base literary coin;—ye clippers and defacers of dramatic poesy, abase yourselves; hide your diminished heads; for behold honest Philip Massinger appears, conducted by a Knight, not "dubb'd with unhack'd rapier, and on carpet consideration," but a knight-marshal; a D. C. L. too, officiating as master of the ceremonies!—Attempt not, we pray ye, to compare your flimsy effusions to the writings of Massinger, whose sterling has been so long banished from that stage, where ye (oh execrable taste, oh shame to tell!) have received, by means of some dozen of puff paragraphs and puffers, loud Io Pœans from the gaping million, "for strayed jests and pilfered witticisms," not worth a piece of tutenague, or a *ci-devant* \* Birmingham halfpenny—go, repent ye, 'ere too late, confess your imbecility, deceive the world no more, but turn to some honest calling; for, as one of your own † Wisby-Washy Club confesses, "a cobbler is better than a bad poet."

Such were our ejaculations when we entered the theatre—for who that respects the British drama can refrain from congratulating the public on the revival of a play of Philip Massinger—only second to our immortal bard—and that play too *The City Madam*—worth myriads of such plays as we have been condemned to hear lately.

"When this author lived;" says his biographer Davies, "luxury in eating, and finery in dress, universally prevailed, to the most

enormous excess.—These perversions of natural appetite and decent custom he combated with an uncommon ardour of resentment, and applied to them the force of ridicule wherever he fairly met them. In his *City Madam* he attacks the pride, extravagance, and affectation of the citizens and their wives; he fixes the boundaries between the gay splendours of a court, and the sober customs of the city. The citizens, by an awkward imitation of court gaieties have always rendered themselves ridiculous. But this is not all—In abandoning their own primitive way of living, they have lost that influence which can only be preserved by industry, wealth, economy, simplicity, and plainness of manners."

This extract well describes the nature of *The City Madam*, now called, we know not why, "*Riches, or the Wife and Brother*," for Massinger's own title is more appropriate—and we think some good reason should be given, if any can be, for this new christening, since we conceive it a kind of sacrilege uselessly to alter any thing from an author who "seizes every opportunity to crush rising folly, and repel incroaching vice"—and who "never sports with religion by profane rants or idle jesting, petulant witticism or common place abuse." Indeed, "Massinger, the more he is read will certainly be more esteemed and approved,\* for no author will better bear the strictest examination; the enjoying the beauties of this writer will be attended, perhaps, with some little murmuring and self-upbraiding; surprise will be accompanied with indignation, and delight with regret; most readers will lament the having had such a noble treasure within their reach, without having once looked upon its lustre; and in proportion as their negligence has been, will be the profusion of their praise and admiration!"

Having thus done homage to the memory of a too long neglected bard, whom an extreme admiration of Shakespeare has perhaps occasioned our countrymen too much to forget—we now turn to the alteration of this play, undertaken, we are afraid, merely to accommodate the present times; for most

\* Pray, gentle reader, can you, *en conscience*, say so of our modern playwrights?—Is it possible, that, on reading any of their works, the following passage of a good old author can once obtrude itself upon your minds?

"Poetry excites in the mind of man such raptures, and irradiates the soul with such high apprehensions, that all the glories which this world hath, hereby appear contemptible."

We will answer for you, No!—you must exclaim, like us, that,

That sacred vigour, which had wont, alone,  
 To enflame the Poet's noble breast, is gone!

\* As good copper coinage now comes from Birmingham, we think this distinction just.

† Compare *Panorama*, Vol. VI. p. 96, for a pleasant history of *Learning and Leather!*



assuredly the *City Madam* only required the gentle use of the pruning knife to render it again current, even to the fastidious: so true is the observation of one of its commentators: "a few judicious alterations would make the *City Madam* an excellent comedy."—Instead of which Sir James Bland Burgess has made use of the hatchet and lopped off with a vengeance—he has decapitated no less than nine different personages, some of whom we should at least like to have seen preserved:—Ramble and Scuffle, Ding'em, Gett-all, Shave'em, and Secret we could have spared; but why master Stargaze, the astrologer, should lose his head we cannot tell, particularly as report says, the worthy baronet was himself "The Man in the Moon when time was," and heretofore may have favoured the world with sundry lucubrations from that planet.

But we will detail Massinger's plot.

A wealthy merchant to please his wife, by whom he is entirely governed, obtains the honour of knighthood, and at the opening of the play we find him Sir John Frugal. This acquisition of dignity heightens the lady's natural insolence, and leads her to instruct her two daughters to propose such terms to their suitors, that the gentlemen, to the great mortification of the knight, decline the alliance. In the hope of curing this arrogant disposition of his wife and daughters, the knight retires to the house of the father of one of his daughter's lovers, and instructs him to report that he is retired to a monastery on the continent, leaving the whole of his property, without the least provision for his wife or daughters, to his brother Luke. This brother, who had spent his fortune in gambling and all kinds of dissipation, had been released from prison by Sir John, and taken into his house, where he had been treated with the utmost contempt, and used as the basest slave and drudge by the lady and her daughters. This usage he submits to with the most abject servility of spirit, and is regarded generally as an amiable man of reformed manners, and of great charity most unjustly treated, notwithstanding his villainy had been made apparent in slyly advising, in the moments of conviviality, his brother's clerks or apprentices to rob their master, his own liberal brother. Sir John suspects him of dissimulation, and intends his pretended assignment of his wealth, to be as much a trial of his brother's virtue, as the means of reforming his wife and daughters. The knight finds his suspicions to be just. Luke no sooner obtains possession of his wealth, than he becomes the most savage and avaricious tyrant; throws all who owe him money into jail; strips his brother's wife and daughters of their finery, clothes them in dowds and

woollen, and enters into a treaty with Sir John and the two lovers of the young ladies, who come to him disguised as Indians, to ship them off to Virginia, there to be sacrificed to the devil: upon which Sir John discovers himself; the ladies are reformed, and Luke is dismissed in disgrace.

The principal characters are those of Luke, and Lady Frugal. Luke is a mean grovelling villain, but Massinger admits a glimpse at his dissimulation at the beginning of the second act, so that there is some clue to his conduct, and his character, though perhaps overdrawn, does not appear entirely out of nature, since it is gradually developed. The lady is a vain termagant coquet, whose head, as well as those of her daughters, has been turned by her husband's knighthood, and the flattering predictions of an astrologer.

The characters of the country'squire and the avaricious Steward, which are admirably drawn by Massinger, Sir J. B. B. has, without the least reason, reduced to absolute insignificance. He has converted the lady mother into a mother-in-law, and at the same time has made her infinitely more vulgar, and more termagant. According to Sir James, it is she that rejects the lovers of the young ladies, who are very ready to accept them for husbands at first sight, and express their fears, which is almost the only time they speak, that they shall not soon have so good an offer again—thus the admirable moral inculcated, by portraying the folly of bringing up young folks above their situations, is totally destroyed, although the poet so particularly alludes to it in these marked lines at the beginning of his play.

*Tradewell.* 'Tis great pity  
Such a gentleman as my master (for that title  
His being a citizen cannot take from him)  
Hath no male-heir to inherit his estate,  
And keep his name alive.

*Goldwire.* The want of one  
Swells my young mistresses and their madam  
mother,

*With hopes ABOVE their birth and scale. Their  
dreams are*

*Of being made Countesses; and they take state  
As they were such already.*

Then as to Luke, he does not give the least hint of his dissimulation till the end of the fourth act; by which time the audience are almost offended at the improbability of his becoming all at once so unnatural and silly a villain as Sir James has drawn him; for he has not been contented with the high colouring of Massinger, but has made him a ridiculous monster of villainy, without adding one circumstance to render the representation entertaining, and without even hinting at his atrocious villainy in advising his brother's clerks

to rob and plunder him—"and not to live like asses that carry dainties, and feed on thistles." It has been said the character of Luke does not exist—we deny it; of our own knowledge, deny it. We wish therefore this play had been altered in the spirit that its author wrote—for to shew the villainy of other Lukes, was one of the principal ideas of its author—we wish too it had been performed by John Kemble or Cooke, and we should like to see an alteration more congenial to the author's views, undertaken and brought forward at Covent-Garden Theatre.—Unreserved applause is due to Mrs. Edwin for her performance of Lady Frugal, the real *City Madam*.

In short, *Riches, or the Wife and Brother*, is not what Massinger conceived or meant when he wrote *The City Madam*; yet such as it is even now represented, we hail it—as it must prove some relief from the trash of modern poets.

Notwithstanding our remarks, we are too much attached to the maxim, *audi alteram partem*, to act uncandid; we, therefore, deem it proper to insert Sir James Bland Burges's Preface, containing his reasons for bringing forward this play in the manner he has: a way, we need hardly say, not perfectly in unison with our ideas.

"The *City Madam* of Massinger, like most other plays of the same period, presents so strange a mixture of good and bad writing, of exalted sentiment and gross obscenity, that it is less surprising it should have been so long banished from the stage, than that its representation should ever have been suffered.\* Nor was its contexture better than its morals; its plot was extravagant and improbable, its characters were ill supported, and any interest, which might have been created in the course of the drama, was effectually stifled by the absurdity of its conclusion. To alter or adapt such a comedy for a modern audience was impossible; but to suffer the beauties which it contained to remain concealed in the impure mass which enveloped them, was unjust, alike to the fame of Massinger, and to the good taste of our own time. The only way, by which they could be properly brought forward was that which has now been adopted; by writing a new play, in which might be incorporated those passages of the *City Madam*, which were considered as deserving of preservation. It remains for the reader, by comparison of this play with its prototype, to decide on the difficulty of the undertaking, as well as on the manner in which it has been executed.

\* Compare the sentiments of Mr. Warton, p. 1121 to 1129, in our present number.

I have only to express my thanks to the public, for the indulgence with which it was received—to Mr. Arnold, the manager of the Lyceum Theatre, for having brought it forward with such advantage, and to the several performers, especially Mrs. Edwin, and Mr. Raymond, to whose talents and zeal I am sensible much of the applause bestowed upon it must be attributed.

"J. B. BURGES."

*Prologue to Riches: or, the Wife and Brother; written by Sir James Bland Burges, and spoken by Mr. Eyre.*

'Mid the wide ruins of imperial Rome,  
The cradle once of genius, now the tomb,  
If chance a sculptur'd fragment should disclose,  
Some Jove or Phœbus without arms or nose,  
With emulation rival artists strive  
It's shape and just proportions to revive,  
'Till when restor'd its symmetry and grace,  
With added beauties both of form and face,  
In the completed mass the critic sees  
The hand of Phideas or Praxiteles.  
So, 'mid our British stores neglected lie  
Dramas, which might the touch of time defy,  
But that the taint of a licentious age  
Forbids them to disgrace our purer stage.  
Our ancestors thro' five long acts could sit,  
Mistaking gross indecency for wit,  
And even females, 'neath a vizor's shade,  
Intrepidly the shameless stage survey'd.  
More pure the manners now, more chaste the treat  
At which the muse invites you now to meet;  
Whether at folly or at vice she fly,  
This praise is hers, she flies with decency.  
High 'mongst the bards once better known to fame  
Still stands recorded Massinger's proud name,  
Who close to Shakespeare's matchless genius soar'd,  
Who, next to Jonson, from true learning's hoard  
With skilful hand his rich materials drew,  
To manners faithful, and to nature true,  
Yet who with grossness so debas'd his verse,  
What he dar'd write we dare not now rehearse.  
Still, since replete his lines with vigorous thought,  
Since glows the fire from inspiration caught,  
Let us, on his behalf, your favour pray,  
While from oblivion's gulph we snatch this play.  
Clear'd from the dross which it's pure ore debas'd,  
The fault of fashion, or the lapse of haste,  
It's rank growth prun'd with no unsparing hand,  
It's morals mended, and it's scenes new plann'd,  
It trusts to you it's renovated cause,  
And waits your verdict,—censure or applause.

Want of room obliges us to defer our observations on *The Free Knights*,—*A Budget of Blunders*—and *Romeo and Juliet's* dying, in squalling recitative, among Buonaparte's *Signors* and *Signoras* at the *English Italian Opera House* in the Haymarket.

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## HISTORY OF THE DRAMA IN BRITAIN,

AS TRACED BY DR. WARTON.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

Sir,

If it be true, as Dr. Johnson affirms, that "the manners of an age are much elucidated by its amusements—No man, says he, is a hypocrite in his pleasures," then we may form no inaccurate estimate of the state of learning and life, and of that degree of refinement which prevailed among our ancestors, by reviewing the amusements, and particularly the scenic entertainments to which they attended. The drama, moreover, has always been considered as presenting "the abstract and brief chronicle of the time;" as delineating, for the inspection of contemporaries, who could well judge of their correctness, those characters which observation detected in the general course of life. Extravagant or singular characters, characters absurd by excess, or by aberration from the predominant passions of our nature, could only maintain themselves by the masterly composition of a superior poet, or by the energetic representation of a favorite actor. They could seldom prolong their popularity; while those which were closely allied to such as their spectators beheld in the living world around, would effectually and constantly please by their fidelity, and leave the most lively impressions behind them. Gross, as we suppose the taste of former ages to have been, we find theatrical amusements perpetually degenerating from that standard, into greater offences against morals; and requiring the strong arm of authority to repress the vices to which they gave occasion. We find too, that when this failed, these exhibitions themselves were prohibited; and because the players would not confine themselves within the bounds of decency, the magistrate punished their contumacy by suppressing the means of their living, altogether. It is evident therefore, that they existed by mere toleration at all times; and that they were dispersed at the will of their superiors. It is evident, too, that they were ever prone to violate those laws of honour and virtue without which human society ill deserves the name of civilized; and much as they boast of furnishing rational amusement, the irrationality of their conduct has continually given the lie to their pretensions. To institute a comparison between players of former ages and those of the present day, might be thought invidious; but this inference is undeniable; that those evils to which the stage is liable, forms a proper article of subjection to the authority of the magistrate;

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and that, the magistrate is laudably exercised, in preventing, if possible, those effects which it is his duty to controul.

The following narrative is chiefly abstracted from Warton's history of English poetry. It differs in some things from the origin attributed to the drama, and the history of theatrical representations, lately given by two of your correspondents: your readers must judge between the hypotheses: the view it offers of the character of our ancestors, cannot but be interesting to Britons; especially after the *rous* which have lately been too notorious among the patrons and personages of the Drama.

I am, sir, yours, &amp;c.

## DRAMATICUS.

Mr. Warton observes, that, "as early as the fourth century, Gregory Nazianzen, an archbishop and poet, with a view of banishing pagan plays from the theatre of Constantinople, composed many sacred dramas, intended to be substituted for the Greek tragedies; with hymns in the places of the chorus."

Theophylact, another patriarch, invented, or adopted, about the year 900, a set of religious pantomimes and farces, since well known by the names of *fête des fous*, *fête de l'âne*, *fête des innocens*, &c. &c. in the hopes of weaning the people from the bacchanalian calendary rites, and other pagan ceremonies, by the substitution of christian spectacles.

What those bacchanalian calendary rites exactly were, we have no account; but we have every reason to suppose that they partook of the licentiousness of the Roman stage, transplanted at that time to Constantinople (particularly the *pantomimi*), than which nothing could be more destructive to morals. Prynne quotes authorities, to prove, that, "on some occasions, a large basin of water was formed in the centre of the stage, where actresses, in the representation of water nymphs, appeared quite naked, and where, to the sound of soft music, they would spring up above the water, and exhibit the most lascivious attitudes."——

If Gibbon's "History of the Fall of the Roman Empire" had been published in the days of Prynne, he might have found yet more astonishing instances of offence against morals: perhaps nothing equals that of an empress exposing herself, with scarcely any covering exceeding a fig-leaf, on the public stage, to the admiration of all beholders! The language in which she returned thanks for their plaudits, should ever remain in its original Greek. The public calamities that followed this depraved state of public manners, are well known: their ultimate effects let Constantinople declare at this day.

The comic poets of the ancients were occasionally equally immoral as their pantomimes. Plautus, in his epilogue to the *Cassina* uses language most intolerably gross. Dryden has nothing equal to it.

The farces of Theophylact passing first into Italy, found their way into France and the rest of Europe, and were eagerly adopted by the clergy, who were glad to have in their hands the direction of a popular amusement, capable of rivalling the scandalous pantomimes and buffooneries exhibited at fairs, by the jugglers and itinerant minstrels, which the merchants carried with them for the purpose of attracting customers: they were usually called mummings.

Mummers (the word signifies one who being masked, disguises himself thus to play the fool without speaking), were wont to stroll about the country dressed in an antic manner, dancing, mimicking, and exhibiting postures of indecency. They drew the common people much from their business. This was deemed a very pernicious custom; and as these mummers always went masked and disguised, they too frequently committed violent outrages, and many lewd disorders.

About the reign of Edward III. it was ordained, by act of parliament, that "a company of men, called *vagrants*, who had made masquerades through the whole city, should be whipped out of London, because they represented scandalous things in the little alehouses and other places where the populace assembled."

Stowe informs us, that that the citizens of London, at Christmas, 1377, made a *mumming* to divert the young Prince Richard; and we read of another *mumming* in the 2d year of Henry the IVth, when he was keeping his Christmas at Eltham.

These disorders afterwards so much increased, that, in 3d of Henry VIII. an act was made against *mummers*, in which the penalty for selling vizards, or keeping them in any house, was *twenty shillings* each vizard.

The first Miracle Play, or Mystery, that we have on record, is stated by Matthew Paris to have been acted in England, Henry I. A.D. 1110, composed by Geoffrey, the sixteenth abbot of St. Alban's, "on the Death of St. Katherine;"—he borrowed some of the sacred vestments of that abbey to adorn the persons who acted in it.

The mysteries continued a long time in use. In the year 1378, the scholars of St. Paul's school presented a petition to Richard II. praying his majesty "to prohibit some unexpert people from presenting the history of the Old Testament, to the great prejudice of the said clergy, who have been at a great expence in order to represent it publicly at Christmas."—and further, we have an account of the scholars of St. Paul's acting,

10th Henry IV. at Clerkenwell, a mystery, called, "The Creation of the World," at which were present most of the nobility and gentry of the kingdom.

The nature of these mysteries consisted of stories taken from the Old and New Testament; the names of some of which were as follow:—*God's Promises—The Baptism of Christ—The Temptation of Christ when he was twelve years old—Of the Lord's Supper—Of the Passion of Christ—Of the Resurrection of Lazarus, raised from the dead—Of Simon the Leper.*

The above six were written by Bale, one of the most respectable writers in this line of his day. He was born in 1495.

Two other principal writers of mysteries were Sandys and Palfre.—Sandys was the youngest son of Edwin, Archbishop of York, (born 1577,) he produced a piece called "Christ's Passion." In his dedication, he speaks of it as coming to him immediately from the pen of Grotius, and to Grotius from Apollonarius and Nazianzen, two ancient fathers of the church.

Ihan Palfre (1512) wrote or translated, a mystery, called "*Candlemas Day; or, the killing of the Children of Israel.*" Another writer, Radcliff, wrote *Dives and Lazarus—Job's Affliction—the Burning of Sodom—the delivery of Susannah, and the fortitude of Judith*; and Wager, who lived in the beginning of Elizabeth's reign, wrote *the life and Repentance of Mary Magdalen.*

Such were the amusements of our ancestors for some centuries. Many of the sermons of those days were little superior, either in information or purity: for the priests, partly through ignorance, and partly from unbounded zeal of correcting their flock by strong and forcible invectives, often used such expressions from the pulpit as can scarcely be believed. Those attributed to the Methodists of the present day, partake of the refinement of the present day, and are polite in comparison with them.

As a specimen of those mysteries, we may take the following scene from Bishop Bale's "God's Promises," a tragedy, or interlude, manifesting the chief promises of God unto man in all ages, from the beginning of the world to the death of Jesus Christ: published 1538: the interlocutors are,

Pater Cœlestis, Adam Primus Homo,  
Noah, Justus Abraham Fidelis,  
Moses Sanctus, David Rex Pius,  
Esaias Propheta, Joannes Baptista,

Adam Primus Homo.

Merciful Father! thy pityful grace extend

To me, careful wretch, which have thee sore  
abus'd,



Thy precept breaking.—O Lord! I mind to mend,

If thy great goodness would now have me excus'd.

Most Heav'nly Maker, let me not be refus'd!  
Nor cast from thy sight for one poor sinful crime!  
Alas! I'm frail, for my whole kind's but slime.

Pater Cœlestis.

I wot it is so—yet art thou no less faulty  
Than thou hadst been made of matter much more worthy.

I gave thee reason and wit to understand  
The good from evil—and not to take in hand,  
Of a brainless mynde, the thing which I forbade thee.

Adam Primus Homo.

Such heavy fortune hath chiefly chaunced me,  
For that I was left to mine own liberty.

Pater Cœlestis

Oh! then thou art blameless, and the fault thou layest on me.

Adam Primus Homo.

Nay—all I ascribe to my own imbecility.

Pater Cœlestis

Yet, thou shalt die for it—and all thy posterity.

Adam Primus Homo.

Yet, gracious Father! extend to me thy mercy,  
And throw not away the thing thou didst create  
To thine own image, but avert from me thy hate.

Pater Cœlestis

But art thou sorry, from bottom of thy heart?

Adam Primus Homo.

Thy displeasure is to me most heavy smart.

Pater Cœlestis

Then I will tell thee what thou shalt stick unto,  
Life to recover, and my good favour also.  
For that thou hast been deceived by the serpent,  
I will put hatred betwixt him, for his doing,  
And the woman kind—They shall hereafter dissent;

His seed with her seed shall never have agreement:

Her seed shall press down his head unto the ground,

Slay his suggestions, and his power confound.

Cleave to this promise with all thy inward power;

Firmly inclose it in thy remembrance fast;

Fold it in thy faith with full hope day and hour,

And thy salvation it will be at last.

This shall procure thee peace within my sight:

So look to it—and hold not the matter light

[Exeunt.

The Mysteries exercised faith by fantastic devices: the Moralities tended more to the practice of life, by recommending obedience to the laws, moral and social duties, &c. &c. and though they inculcated these points in

what we should now call a strange and unaccountable manner, yet they progressively introduced a better system of writing, and may be said to approach the rudiments of a more regular drama.

One of the first Moralities is the story of the Necromancer, performed before Henry VII. and his nobles, on Palm Sunday, and no doubt meant as a moral edification to the whole court. The plot turns on the trial of Simony, who is represented as a female. One of the characters, who quotes Seneca and St. Austin very glibly, tells the lady to offer the devil a bribe, as the surest way of gaining her point: the devil on this enters à-propos, dressed out with a large bushy beard, a long tail, and a pair of horns: he rejects her offer with the greatest indignation, and swears that she shall be fried and roasted in sulphur, with Mahomet, Pontius Pilate, Judas the traitor, and King Herod. The last scene discovers a view of hell, where the devil dances with the necromancer for some time: till, after tripping up his heels, he leaves him in astonishment, and disappears in smoke and sulphur.

It is very presumable, that this is an instance of a vice prevalent among the clergy, being reproved by the stage; and surely in a manner well fitted to make a deep and lasting impression on the king and his ministers, with his whole court.

In Henry VIII.'s time, we frequently find the moralities produced to assist the reformation; and by a clause in an act of his 24th year, "all rhymers or players are restrained from singing in songs any thing which should contradict the then established doctrine."

Skelton wrote the morality of "Good Order." "The New Custom," was evidently written to vindicate and promote the reformation: "The Disobedient Child," by Ingeland, was written very early: "Acolastus, or the Prodigal Son," was written by Palsgrave. Others of these moralities promoted learning, and the principles of education; such are "The Four Elements," supposed to be written by Rastall, which, among other branches of instruction, illustrate many points of natural philosophy.

After Skelton succeeded Medwall, chaplain to Cardinal Merton, archbishop of Canterbury, who wrote a morality called *Nature*; Gascoigne, who wrote a morality called "The Glasse of Government," and who likewise translated one from Ariosto, called "The Supposes;" and Wood, who produced "The Conflict of Conscience."

There are many others published by Rastall, of a very early date; such as *Gentlynesse and Nobyltie—Impacyente Poverte—Manhood and Wisdome—The Marriage of Wit and Science*, &c. &c.



The performers in the early mysteries were *ecclesiastics*; as they were the only people who could read or write, the representations were at first confined to them; but as learning increased, the practice of acting those mysteries migrated from the monasteries to the universities.

These, however did not engross the whole of the performers; as we learn from an account of dramatic amusements performed during the Whitsun-holidays, at Chester, when the different companies of traders employed three days in representing them. Each company had its particular play: The *Creation* was performed by the *Drapers*—*Abraham, Melchisedec, and Lot*, by the *Barbers*.—*The Salutation and Nativity* by the *Wheelwrights*.—*The Three Kings* by the *Vintners*.—*The fall of Lucifer* by the *Tanners*.—*The Purification* by the *Blacksmiths*.—*The Deluge* by the *Dyers*.—*The Sending of the Holy Ghost* by the *Fishmongers*.—*Moses, Balaam, and Balaam* by the *Cappers*.—*The Oblation of the three Kings* by the *Mercers*.—*The Shepherds feeding their flocks by night* by the *Painters and Glaziers*.—*The Killing of the Innocents* by the *Goldsmiths*.—*The Temptation* by the *Butchers*.—*Christ's Passion* by the *Bowyers, Fletchers, and Ironmongers*.—*Jesus and the Lepers* by the *Corvesaries*.—*Descent into Hell* by the *Cooks and Inn-keepers*.—*Antichrist* by the *Clothiers*.—*The Ascension* by the *Tailors*.—*The Blind-men and Lazarus* by the *Glovers*.—*The Resurrection* by the *Skinner*s; and *the Day of Judgment* by the *Websters*.

Sometimes these amusements were performed "by ingenious tradesmen and gentlemen's servants," and were splendid or otherwise according to the condition of the principals.

Of the places of representation.—The ancient *mummers* were itinerant, and travelled about the country, dancing, and mimicking. The miracles or mysteries were more stationary: at first they were performed in temporary buildings in the open fields. Carew, in his survey of Cornwall, (in Queen Elizabeth's time) speaking of the diversions of the people, says, "The Guary Miracle (a miracle play) is a kind of interlude compiled in Cornish out of some scripture history. For representing it they raise an amphitheatre in some open field, having the diameters of its enclosed plain some forty or fifty feet. The country people flock from all sides many miles off to see and hear it, for they have therein devils and devices to delight as well the eye as the ear."

We hear likewise, of theatres upon wheels, like our travelling shews, &c. at fairs.

Several of the great inns, both in town and country, were likewise used for those exhibitions: and to these may be traced the subject

of modern offence and malediction; private boxes, with their consequences.—For it was complained of in those days, that in those inns they had several chambers and secret places, "where maids, and the children of good citizens were inveigled, and allured to secret and illicit intercourse: and that those players uttered unchaste and unworthy sentiments, and were guilty of many other enormities."

In short, it appears that after these stationary play-houses were tacitly permitted, they became great receptacles for vicious people of all descriptions; it was therefore thought expedient at first to suppress plays entirely. But this seeming harsh; to endeavour their reformation, by command of Queen Elizabeth, Sir James Hawis, Lord Mayor in 1574, issued an act of common council to the following effect:

1. That no play should be openly enacted within the liberty of the city, wherein should be uttered any words, examples, or doings of unchastity, sedition or such like unfit and uncomely matter, under pain of forfeiture of five pounds for every such offence.

2. That no inn-keeper, tavern-keeper, or other person whatsoever within the said liberties should permit such play to be performed within his house or yard, which should not first be perused, and allowed by the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

3. That no person should be permitted to perform, but such as were allowed and approved of by the lord mayor and court of aldermen.

4. All such persons to be bound in a penalty to the chamberlain of London.

5. No play to be performed on any Sunday or holiday, under the penalty of five pounds.

6. All performers allowed, approved of, and licensed as aforesaid, to pay, for the use of the poor in the city hospitals, such sums as the lord mayor and the court of aldermen should approve of, otherwise to lose their license.

7. All sums levied to be applied as above; for which, upon refusal, the chamberlain of London might sue in the mayor's court.

Nevertheless, the licentiousness of players increased, and they were thought dangerous to religion, to the morals of the people, and the state; and besides, the theatres were so crowded at some periods, that in times of confluent sickness, they were supposed to create infection: therefore, after much debate on the subject, they were wholly suppressed.

On a representation, however, of the queen's players, and the players of noblemen and gentlemen; they were permitted to hold themselves in readiness to play at weddings and other festivals, at private houses, or at the

lodgings of any nobleman, gentleman, or citizen, where no collection of money was to be made from the audience; but not in public assemblies. The queen's players, were, however, at length allowed to perform publicly, but subject to the laws formerly issued by Sir James Hawis.

They were also forbid to commence their entertainments (for fear of spreading any contagious infection) till the deaths should be for twenty days together *under fifty per week*, and they were immediately to leave off when they should again amount to more than that number. No plays were to be performed on a Sunday or a holiday, 'till after evening prayer, nor then after dark; nor to continue longer than to give the audience time to return home before sun-set, or at least, before it was dark.

But even these regulations were not sufficient to keep the players within bounds, till fresh orders from the court were issued for establishing three regular theatres; which were long well known by the names of the *Theatre*, the *Fortune*, and the *Curtain* in Shoreditch.

This brings us down to the time of Shakespeare, and to the establishment of the English drama, in its most orderly form. The same complaints of licentiousness, facilities for assignations for bad purposes, profligate company, incessant introduction of oaths, false morals in characters, vicious conduct of plots, &c. &c. have been almost constantly repeated by public writers, from that time to the present; and what is the conduct of the players and playwrights of the present day, may be seen but too evidently in many of the pages of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

#### CONCERTS OF ANIMALS: QUO MODO.

*To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.*

Sir,—I do not know whether your correspondent Q. (*Panorama*, Vol. VII. p. 717.) when he hinted at a musical concert of animals had any reference to what has already been performed in that line of ingenuity: but thinking a few words on that subject might raise a smile among your readers, I solicit a place in your valuable pages for the following notices.

That every animal has its own peculiar and distinct voice will be acknowledged by whoever has witnessed a sheep shearing; when, the ewes having lost their native coverings are no longer cognizable by their lambs, but having all equally undergone the same privation, and without any kind of order, the lambs of the whole flock are completely embarrassed to discover their mothers. Their distress is at length put an end to, by recollection of their mothers' voices; and after a thousand callings and an werrings, with an

infinity of questions and explanations, certainty is at length obtained, and all is well. I have so often listened to this, that I can readily tell each sheep by her voice. I have heard that goose-herds can do the same by their geese. I am sure my grandmother always knew her own pigs and sow, by their whines: and that we commonly distinguish dogs by their notes, is notorious from daily fox-hunting observation. This is indeed the foundation of all the music of the pack; and it has been alluded to by that great observer of nature, our immortal bard.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind.

..... A cry more tuneable

Was never listened to, nor cheered with horn.

Sir Roger de Coverley was certainly very right when he returned a dog that had been presented to him "as being an excellent bass; but he wanted a counter-tenor." Now these facts being allowed their due inferences, we can have no difficulty in admitting that other animals, also, may be distinguished by their voices. The two great distinctions in this matter seem to be 1st sex. 2d time of life. For the wisest purposes nature has given different tones of voice to the sexes; no lioness roars like a lion; and as to time of life, no sucking pig squeals like its mother.

The difficulty of availing ourselves of the voices of animals with the intention of obtaining harmony, consists in making them utter sounds at command. This has been overcome in certain instances; and with those resources which modern improvements may in this enlightened age, suggest on former inventions, I do not despair of hearing a perfection in this science, of which at present the world is utterly unaware.

For instance; the ass may be thought as little likely to be managed in this respect, as any animal that can be selected. Yet an artful Sicilian who had observed that in his country, the males in spring time, never fail of braying when the odour from passing females reach them, contrived to turn this to his advantage. He chose four males of different ages and voices, he steeped linen in the stale of a female, and privately presenting this odour to each, each brayed, as was thought by spectators, at his command. Thus he contrived to obtain either a *sole*, a *duo*, a *trio*, or a *quartetto*; to the full extent of his band.

The French Encyclopedia, article *chant*, concisely narrates the history of a whimsical procession which was displayed at Brussels in 1549. A part of the shew consisted of a car, in which was an organ played on by a bear. Instead of pipes, this instrument contained a collection of cats, each confined separately in a kind of narrow case so that they could not move, but their tails were

held upright, and attached to the jacks, in such a manner that when the bear touched the keys, he pulled the tails of the parties enclosed, and produced a most mellifluous mewling and wailing, in the C Cliff, I suppose : treble, counter-tenor, and tenor : the organist himself perhaps being invited by the same machinery as impelled his light fingers, to utter a bass accompaniment.

Some years ago there was exhibited at Paris, an instrument constructed on a similar principle. The number of quadruped performers was about a dozen ; and by means of keys well touched, their powers were exerted *con spirito, et furioso*, for the delight of their auditory. The happy arrangement of their tones had the most fascinating effect on the ear ; and a *crescendo* was delightful ! All the world—or what is exactly the same thing—all Paris, went to hear this wonderful multi-vocal organ ; this uncommon combination of pipes :—all Paris was *enchanteé* ; *hors de raison* with rapture ; and every beau and belle thought, talked and dreamed of nothing but—of self and cat-harmony. Unhappily a favorite singer at the Opera, was taken ill, and while labouring under a complaint in the lungs, a subscription for his support was proposed and countenanced by “the fashion.” The cat-organist taking the hint, at the close of his concert passing his hat round among his audience, “announced with great sorrow that one of his most eminent performers was sorely afflicted with a catarrh ; and stood in great need of an additional supply of liver and lights to save his life.” The joke was reported to the Police ; the Police—as “they manage these things better in France,”—thought no joke could equal a true joke : so the wit was sent to prison, to ruminate on his witticism, and the current of *Parisianism* being turned, ere he obtained his release, he found that the attractions of his vocal and instrumental organization had ceased, and that his cats could produce him no more than the value of their skins. That no such misfortune may befall a British cat-organist, in this land of liberty, should such a genius arise in these revolutionary times, is the wish of yours, &c.

INGENUUS.

•• If our correspondent *INGENUUS* had recollected Gillray's caricature of “The Commemoration,” he would probably have taken other animals beside the ass, and the cat, into his consideration. That print exhibits sundry personages of the day, each playing on his instrument. Sir Joseph Mawbey, as we remember, plays on a pig, and has other pigs under his treddles. Lord — ; but we must not be personal : it is enough to have hinted at that political composition.

## IRIS :

### THE RAINBOW AT DAWN OF DAY.

The language of poetry though now fictitious, has probably had in common with the tales it narrates some foundation in real occurrences. We doubt not, but the Rainbow of the Deluge was the origin of the thought of accepting Iris as a messenger from Jupiter : yet after this character of the rainbow was established, other incidents might contribute to confirm or extend the services attributed to this office. Dr. Chandler, in his “Travels in Asia Minor,” gives an instance of such an appearance of Iris : the subject is curious and deserves elucidation.

“The weather had been unsettled. The sky was blue, but a wet, wintry north-wind swept the clouds along the top of the range of Mycale.

We were sitting on the floor early one morning at breakfast, with the door, which was toward the mountain, open ; when we discovered a small rainbow just above the brow. The sun was then peeping only over the opposite mountain, and, as it got higher, the arc widened and descended toward us ; the cattle, feeding on the slope, being seen through it, tinged with its various colours as it passed down, and seeming in the bow. This phenomenon is probably not uncommon in the mountainous regions of Ionia and Greece.

Let us suppose a devout heathen one of our company, when this happened. On perceiving the bow descend, he would have fancied Iris was coming with a message to the Earth from Jupiter Pluvius ; and, if he had beheld the bow ascend in like manner, which at some seasons and in certain situations he might do, he would have confidently pronounced, that the goddess had performed her errand, and was going back to heaven.”

The early morning was certainly the time for worship among the devout heathen : had this bow thus advanced toward a suppliant at prayer and sacrifice, what would have been his inferences ? and what his sensations ? That devotion which was addressed to visible and sensible objects would have transported a worshipper much beyond what we can feel who live under a cooler climate, and address our worship to a spiritual and invisible object. Most, if not all, of the prodigies and signs from heaven in Homer, may be explained by reference to such celestial appearances. As to this, which owed its peculiarity to the rising sun,—we may be allowed to ask, whether it is not seen in the mountainous districts of our country, also, and what are its peculiarities at the point of early day ?

## ACCOUNT OF CANADA.

From Gray's "Letters from Canada, written during the Years 1806, 1807, 1808."

The population of Canada at the time it came into the possession of the British in 1759-60, amounted to 75,600 souls, as appears from General Murray's report to the British government, immediately after the conquest. At that time the extensive country now called *Upper Canada* was not inhabited by any Europeans. At present the two Canadas contain at least 300,000 inhabitants; of these, *Lower Canada* contains about two-thirds. The descendants of the Old Canadians constitute at least nine-tenths of the population of *Lower Canada*. They profess the Roman Catholic religion, and are allowed the use of the Old Canadian, or rather French laws, agreeably to the principles laid down in the *Contume de Paris*.

In *Upper Canada*, the population amounts to about 100,000. These are all British, at least they speak English, and are governed entirely by the laws of England, both in civil and criminal matters; and in questions relative to real property, as well as in questions relative to personal property. The lands are held by the English tenures, and the courts of justice are regulated agreeably to the forms of the respective courts in England. Niagara was formerly the capital of *Upper Canada*, but about twelve years ago *York* was laid out for a town, and the seat of government transferred to it, and it is already of a considerable size.

From the preceding statement of the population, it is evident that the increase in *Lower Canada* for these last fifty years has been very great; it has, in fact, nearly tripled. In *Upper Canada* the increase has been very rapid, as several years elapsed after the conquest before any part of *Upper Canada* was settled or cultivated. Thirty years ago, *Upper Canada* was nearly a continued forest;—that a population of 100,000 should in that space of time accumulate, is a proof that the country and climate are propitious. Indeed, it is generally allowed, that the climate of *Upper Canada* and its soil are superior to those of *Lower Canada*.

The country is in general more level and low than the neighbourhood of Quebec and Montreal. The waters of the immense lakes have perhaps narrowed their beds, and left the surrounding country dry, at a later period than has been the case in *Lower Canada*, where hills and mountains and rapid rivers abound, and where the nutritious parts of the soil may have been carried off. The climate of *Upper Canada* is temperate, and friendly to vegetation. The warmth of the

air will facilitate the decomposition of all vegetable and animal matter, which may be in a state of decay, and in the course of time an accumulation of soil will take place. When the forests are cleared away, and the plough and harrow have performed their functions, the same causes which promoted the growth of the large hardy oak, the stately pine, and the matted thicket, will raise fine crops of wheat, and luxuriant artificial grasses.

In all new countries, such as the Canadas, population must increase much faster than in old countries, because the production of food for man is much easier; and as their situation precludes the possibility of their indulging in what are called the luxuries of life, their principal occupation will naturally be the production of food. They will clear their lands of wood,—they will sow and reap; next year more will be cleared, sown, and reaped, until the grain, &c. produced exceed the wants of the family. The surplus becomes an object of merchandize. Their disposable capital increases; and it is employed either in increasing production by cultivating more land, or in ameliorating what is already produced. Mills are erected; wheat converted into flour; flour into biscuit; cattle are fattened and prepared for market. This accumulation of the real wealth of a country is the natural cause of an increase of population.

Besides the operation of this cause, the Canadas owe much of their increase of population to emigrations from the United States of America, and from Europe. These emigrations, to a greater or less extent, take place every year. The emigrants generally prefer settling in *Upper*, rather than in *Lower Canada*, as well those from the United States, as those from Europe. There are many reasons for the preference given to *Upper Canada*. The soil and climate are better; and lands are cheaper, and more easily procured: the tenures are better understood, and better liked than the French tenures in *Lower Canada*. The great mass of the people speak English, and have English habits, neither of which are to be found in *Lower Canada*. In case of a dispute with your neighbour, the cause is tried in an English court of justice, and in a language you understand; which is not the case in *Lower Canada*. In short, these causes will continue to draw to *Upper Canada* a great augmentation to the natural increase of the population and wealth—whilst the *Canadian French population* will only increase in the ordinary ratio.

In proportion to the increase of population, is the demand for manufactures, and for articles of foreign importation. The increase of industry and wealth gives a greater fund



to pay for the productions of other countries. That this has been the case in Canada, is clearly proved by the gradual increase of her foreign trade.

Great Britain is at a considerable regular expence in supporting the garrisons and military establishments of Canada,—besides the value of the presents given annually to the Indians, and the amount of the salaries of a variety of people employed in what is called the Indian department, consisting of superintendents, inspectors, agents, &c. The goods given to the Indians annually are of considerable value, and consist of clothes, muskets, powder and ball, trinkets, hardware, &c.—Yet Canada is well deserving the pains and cost necessary to preserve it. She consumes our manufactures to a considerable amount; she gives employment annually to about 200 sail of merchantmen, and about fourteen hundred seamen; she furnishes Newfoundland with supplies of flour, bread, &c.—and she supplies our West India Islands with a considerable quantity of lumber, staves, puncheon-packs, hoops, horses, and salt-fish of a variety of kinds. She supplies Great Britain with wheat occasionally; and, what is likely to be of great importance, the forests of Canada will be found equal to supplying the dockyards with masts and yards for the largest men of war in the navy, and, indeed, for vessels of all sorts, to almost any amount; besides a great abundance of oak, and other ship-timber of a variety of species. Our coopers, too, may be supplied with staves to any amount, and of as good quality as usually come from Hamburgh, Siettin, and Dantzic.

Furs and Peltries exported from Canada for Britain, on an average of three years ending 1805.

|                                         |                                                 | £.     | s.  | d. |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|----|
| Martin.....                             | 23,170 at 4s. each                              | 4,634  | 0   | 0  |
| Beaver.....                             | 99,076 average }<br>1½ lb. each at 14s. per lb. | 92,470 | 18  | 8  |
| Otter.....                              | 17,649 at 17s. 6d.                              | 33,091 | 17  | 6  |
| Minks.....                              | 11,687 at 2s. 6d.                               | 1,460  | 17  | 6  |
| Fishes.....                             | 5,657 at 8s. 6d.                                | 2,404  | 4   | 6  |
| Foxes.....                              | 8,636 at 12s. 0d.                               | 5,181  | 12  | 0  |
| Bear and cub ..                         | 20,074 at 40s. 0d.                              | 40     | 148 | 0  |
| Deer.....                               | 223,290 at 5s. 0d.                              | 55,822 | 10  | 0  |
| Racoon.....                             | 151,710 at 2s. 0d.                              | 15,171 | 0   | 0  |
| Musk-wash ..                            | 79,650 at 1s. 2d.                               | 4,646  | 5   | 0  |
| Cat, cased and open.....                | 12,221 at 7s. 6d.                               | 4,582  | 7   | 6  |
| Wolf.....                               | 6,425 at 8s. 0d.                                | 2,570  | 0   | 0  |
| Elk.....                                | 1,032 at 10s. 0d.                               | 516    | 0   | 0  |
| Woolvereen..                            | 1,250 at 5s. 0d.                                | 312    | 10  | 0  |
| Hare, rabbit, ermain, and squirrel .... | 3,062 at 0s. 6d.                                | 76     | 11  | 0  |

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Where there is so extensive a line of boundary as that which separates Canada from the United States, it is not to be supposed that strict attention will be paid to the law making St. John's the only legal channel for goods into Lower Canada. Smuggling to a great extent is carried on. Of the articles not enumerated, I am well informed that there are at least 20,000 pieces of white cotton, at about 17s. 6d. a piece—a large quantity of blue cotton—silk handkerchiefs—East-India checks and stripes—East-India silks—French cambricks and crapes besides groceries and a variety of other articles. I am assured that these and other non-enumerated articles do not amount annually to less than £100,000;—and, therefore, the whole Imports from the United States into Canada must amount annually to £175,546, leaving a balance against Canada of £101,960.

This balance the Americans carry out of Canada in cash. There are a great variety of coins in circulation in Canada:—we have the Spanish, French, American, and British, gold and silver coins. The Spanish dollar is in most general use, and these the Americans prefer, because they generally bear a premium in New York and Boston, to the amount sometimes of 2 per cent. The Americans want them for their China trade.

If the Americans by carrying cash out of Canada create a scarcity, both the government, and the merchants will find a difficulty in procuring it. The government wants large sums for paying the troops, and the expences of the civil department—the merchants want money to pay for the produce they purchase for exportation. They draw bills on England, which they sell to the holders of cash. Now, when the holders of cash find that money is much wanted, they will give it to those who for £100 bill on England will take the smallest amount of cash from them. Payments are made in the currency of the country. *Sterling* is 11½th per cent. more valuable, this is the *par of exchange*.

In New York and Boston, the exchange on Britain is in general high, that is to say, bills on London bear a premium, sometimes as much as eight per cent. For a £100 bill, you get currency corresponding to £108. Cash is more plentiful than bills.—In Canada it is quite the reverse; and when the exchange is, in consequence, low, it becomes extremely advantageous for the holders of cash, in Boston and New York, to send it to Canada for the purchasing of bills (which they get at a discount), rather than purchase bills at home, which are sold at a premium. Thus the cash carried out of Canada by one set of men, is brought back again by another set. In consequence of which, the exchange in Canada approaches *par*, and the circulating medium regains its level.

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# ON THE MANUFACTURE OF FRENCH CAMBRICS AND LAWNS.

In those parts of France and Flanders where these articles are made, they go under the general denomination of *toiles de mulquiniens*, and the persons who manufacture them are called *mulquiniens*. This branch of industry is established at Cambray, Douay, and Valenciennes, in French Flanders; and at St. Quintin, Guise, and Chauny in Picardy. It is thought that it took its rise in Cambray, from the name of which town the word *cambric* is derived. That its origin is very ancient many writers have attested, and it is known to have existed in Hainault at the period when that province was governed by Counts, who imposed a duty of two patards upon every piece of lawn and cambric. The manufacture was introduced into Picardy by some Dutch Protestant refugees, who fled from Holland when that country threw off the yoke of the House of Austria, and who subsequently settled at St. Quintin. Although the fabrication of *toiles de mulquiniens* is essentially the same as that of common linen, yet it requires an attention proportioned to the delicacy and fineness of the texture. This attention ought to commence with the culture of the flax destined for the fabric, and to be continued even to the last stage of the manufacturing process. The flax, which is of the finest quality, is almost exclusively cultivated in Hainault, on the banks of the river Scarpe. The seed which produces it is commonly procured from Dantzic and Riga. The flax grown in the vicinities of Guise, Vervins, and Chauny, is only proper to be employed in the manufacture of coarse goods. The thread used in this department of the art, sells by the yard and the weight, and it is the weaver's beam which serves as the measure. This implement is not moveable on an axis, like the common beam, but is stationary; and presents two perpendicular uprights, each provided with six pegs, upon which the half-ground or length, composed of eight threads, is wound zig-zag-wise. All the thread is framed thus, whether it be intended for warp or for weft. Its price diminishes in proportion to its weight, or, in other words, the less it weighs the dearer it sells. The thread-merchants pay the workwomen according to the weight of the article, and then re-sell it to the manufacturers. The warps of the cambrics made in Picardy are  $16\frac{1}{2}$  yards in length. They are divided into lengths or grounds of 16 threads, into quarters of 200 threads, each quarter making  $12\frac{1}{2}$  lengths. The sizes of the pieces of cambric are expressed by the number of quarters which they contain; thus when the cambric is said to be in twelve, it should contain 2400 threads,

but there is always an allowance of 100 threads made for the self-edge, so that the actual number of threads in each piece is 2500. There are also cambrics made in eight, consisting of 1600 threads; and some in twenty-six, containing 5300 threads. The weight of thread employed in each of these two kinds is extremely different from the other: for the first, the thread of the warp weighs 4 oz. 2 dr.—and for the second, the warp-thread only weighs 5 dr. In all cases the thread of the weft is inferior to that of the warp, in weight. The manufacturer should invariably assign the best thread to the warp, and reserve the inferior sort for the weft. We have already observed that the warp, when framed, is about  $16\frac{1}{2}$  yards long, but after its being manufactured the length is reduced to 15 yards, the breadth being generally 3ds. The workman is at liberty to sell his cambric either at 15, or  $12\frac{1}{2}$  yards, the piece. In the latter case he cuts off as much as exceeds the prescribed quantity, and this remnant, which is called *doublet*, forms a very important article in the trade. The bleaching reduces cambrics of  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , to 12 yards; and those of 2 yds. 4 inches to 2 yards. It is here necessary to state that the division of warps at Valenciennes and St. Quintin varies from that which we have been stating. The quarter is composed of 15 lengths of 16 threads, making in the whole 240 threads. The length of each piece is  $12\frac{1}{2}$  yards, and the breadth  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths. No part of this is cut off. There are lengths consisting of 240 threads, weighing only  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. So trifling a weight naturally leads a person to conclude that the thread is exceedingly fine, and so, indeed, it is.—All thread, that is under 2 oz. per quarter, is called *fil sans poil*, or *smooth-thread*, and serves for the fabrication of superfine cambric. The price of the quarter of thread varies from 12 sous 6 deniers, to 50 sous, (from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 1d. sterling) according to the degree of fineness; so that it is to the advantage of the spinners to make their thread as fine as possible. A good *mulquiner* can make a piece of cambric in the space of three weeks. He gains from 15 to 40 francs, (from 12s. 6d. to 16s. 8d.) per piece.

Lawn is only a sort of clear or transparent cambric. In the manufacture of lawns finer thread is used than in that of cambrics, and in the proportion of 19 to 27. In Picardy, the warp of lawn, like that of cambric, is framed at  $16\frac{1}{2}$  yards, but the former loses less than the latter in the progress of the manufacture, being full  $15\frac{1}{2}$  yards in length when finished. This results from the lawn not being of so close a texture as the cambric, and the two halves of the warp being less frequently crossed. The breadth of a piece of lawn is about 3ds. The workman is permitted either to sell the piece in an entire

state or to reduce it to 13½ yards; leaving a doublet of 2 yards 4 inches after bleaching, the pieces thus cut, are once more reduced to 13 yards, and the doublets to two yards; without, however, the breadth of either being at all diminished. Lawns are made from 8 to 20 quarters per piece; the former being considered the worst; and the latter the best kind. There are also some pieces made, which are 15½ yards in length, and 4ths in breadth. The workman is allowed either to sell the entire piece or to reduce it to 14½ yards, which the bleaching diminishes to 14 yards. The process of manufacturing broad lawn differs nothing from that pursued on other occasions, except that the number of threads in the warp is augmented. It was formerly customary at Valenciennes to manufacture cambrics of the utmost fineness only, and which in point of quality were infinitely preferable to lawns. The latter were first made at St. Quintin, and are highly esteemed. Striped and spotted lawns are made precisely of the same dimensions, and according to the same computations as the plain articles; the only difference in the process is, that in order to produce the stripes and spots thick cotton is interwoven with the warp. The manufacture of striped and spotted lawn-handkerchiefs is the same as the foregoing; but the pieces must be 15 yards in length, to the end that each may furnish 20 handkerchiefs 4 in width, and 22 of 3ds.

The manufacture of cambrics and lawns has received a considerable check on the Continent, but especially at Valenciennes, by the competitors in the trade, who have started up of late years in Great Britain and Ireland. In Ireland are made cambrics and lawns not inferior to the coarser kinds of French manufacture. The Scotch have also turned their attention to this branch of industry, and the English government has spared neither pains nor expence to render it flourishing.

Prior to the revolution it was computed that 70,000 pieces of lawn and cambric were annually manufactured at Valenciennes.— This computation includes all the articles of those descriptions manufactured in the vicinity of Valenciennes, and also such as were brought thither from Flanders and Cambresis to be bleached and sold. Valuing these at 70 francs per piece, (the average price) the result will be five millions of francs, or £208,333. Of the 70,000 pieces about 2000 were sold in France; the remainder were exported to Spain, Germany, Holland, &c. Those destined for Germany pass over land by way of Brussels. Those sent by sea are usually embarked at Dunkirk and Calais; those for Spain, at Bourdeaux. Although the manufacture of cambric and lawn has greatly declined at Valenciennes, the bleaching is carried on with

increased activity, for the fact is, that nearly the whole of the articles manufactured in Picardy and Flanders are bleached at Valenciennes. The produce of St. Quintin in this branch of the arts is held in higher estimation than that of any other place. The average price of St. Quintin goods, is about 60 francs or £2. 10s. per piece. The following is a statement of the quantities of cambric and lawn, marked at the different factories in the department of St. Quintin during the year immediately preceding the revolution.

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| At St. Quintin..... | 100,000 pieces. |
| Douay.....          | 5,000 do.       |
| Cambrai.....        | 13,000 do.      |
| Chauny.....         | 1,200 do.       |
| Guise.....          | 100 do.         |

119,300

at sixty francs per piece, 7,158,000 francs or £348,250. The Dutch purchase the greater part of those articles in their raw state, and bleach them at home. The species of cambric best suited to the Dutch market is that which is 3ds. in width.

We have already noticed the manufactures in Ireland and Scotland, in imitation of those of France and Flanders. Switzerland has also some of the same description; but those established in Silesia bid fairest of any to rival the French; and if the Silesians could but procure the raw material as readily, and of as good quality as the French, there is no doubt that their goods would by many degrees excel those of the latter.

#### ECHOES IN FIR-WOODS : MUSICAL EFFECTS OF !

It has been remarked by curious naturalists, that woods of pine and fir-trees, have a distinct and audible echo, by which the words spoken are repeated very correctly. This property it has been endeavoured to account for by supposing, that in woods of all other kinds of trees, even of oaks, the voice is softened and deadened, as it were, suffocated, by the sonorous waves in action striking against the thick tufts of leaves, projecting in every direction. But the pine-tree being tall, upright, and thin, to a considerable height, and its leaves light, slender, and somewhat stiffish, the sound is not prevented from repercussion. Some pine forests are singularly happy in the echoes they furnish. Has any ornamental use been made of this property, by gentlemen who have such forests on their grounds, and who, by chusing spots particularly favourable to this purpose, may add to the pleasure of visitors? Has any musical effect been derived from such natural echoes? And what might be the effect of a concert performed in such places?

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# ON THE SERVICES RENDERED TO AGRICULTURE BY WOMEN.

[Extracted from a Discourse delivered by M. de Cubières, senior, before the Agricultural Society of Versailles; June 18, 1809.]

This discourse is printed in a collection of Memoirs, very lately published by the agricultural society of *Seine et Oise*; and French writers are sanguine in their hopes that it will produce the most beneficial effects, by exciting a praise-worthy emulation among French *fermiers*, who may now expect, provided they set rightly about it, to be worshipped ere long, like Isis, Ceres, or Flora, &c. The following extracts will give our readers some idea of this—what shall we call it? composition.

"Man," says M. de Cubières, "has not alone contributed to the perfection of agriculture; in this, he has been assisted by that partner, which the Eternal in the height of his beneficence has given him, to share his labours, to alleviate his pains, and to embellish his life.

"And indeed, by opening the annals of the world, and by reverting to the most distant periods of time, we shall perceive through the glimmering light, which succeeds the darkness of unknown centuries, that woman, so well designated by Mad. Bourdie, in her epistle to the men, as *the flower of the human species*, has had, in all ages, a direct share in the progress of agriculture.

"By raising up the veil, which fiction and heathenism have placed between us and truth, we shall see in a very remote background, history pointing to Isis, and saying, 'she was queen of Egypt.'

"While Osiris was dictating laws to the Egyptians, Isis, his wife, was giving them those precepts of agriculture, which rendered his dominions the richest in the universe. Isis had chosen the ox, as her type, on account of its great usefulness in agriculture; from hence the Egyptians fancied, that the soul of that princess had, after her death, animated the ox: and impelled by this idea, they exalted that useful animal to the rank of a deity.

"There are still extant, several statues of Isis, which represent her with the body of a woman, and the head of an ox; and we know of several monuments, on which their numerous inscriptions witness, what an idea, those people who had adopted the worship of Isis, entertained of their deity.

"If we continue in our attempts to dispel the clouds which fable and superstition have raised around truth, we shall find in Sicily, a queen who conferred the greatest benefits on mankind, by giving them les-

sons of agriculture, by making them acquainted with the use of corn, and with the mode of cultivating it.

"That queen is Ceres, whom the ancients, by an allegory equally just and ingenious, have represented as mother of Plutus; meaning, unquestionably, that agriculture is the source of all riches.

"The Greeks, who personified all received favours, as they deified all virtues, wishing to perpetuate their gratitude to the queen of Sicily, made her the goddess of agriculture and harvest.

"These facts purified from the dross of fable and mythology, prove that the two best cultivated countries, whose fruitfulness was envied by all others, were indebted to women for their fertility.

"How many more instances could I here adduce! I might name Minerva, Queen of Athens, who brought her subjects acquainted with the olive-tree and the use of its fruit; and who made them cultivate the land, instead of following piracy; which she suppressed.

"The honours of apotheosis, conferred on Flora, on Pomona, on Pales, Perenna, Bubona, Mellona, Vellonia, &c. afford just ground to believe, that all these women rendered services to agriculture.

"In Sparta, while the men were fighting for their country, the women were cultivating the soil.

"In the Isle-Dyeux, or Isle-Dieu, belonging to the department of la Vendée, the men are exclusively employed in navigation, fisheries, &c. and the women, from time out of mind, have taken upon themselves all the agricultural labours of the island.

"Among almost all savage nations the men have enjoyed the pleasures of hunting, while the women were performing all the business of agriculture.

"In the first centuries of the Roman republic, the care of the kitchen-garden was intrusted to the mother of the family.

"It is to an empress of China that we are indebted for the culture of the mulberry-tree, and the rearing of silk-worms.

"Isabella, sister to Charles V, married to the unfortunate Christian, king of Denmark, made the Danes adopt the use of vegetables; and taught them that mode of culture by her own example.

"Marie Sybille de Merian braved all the dangers of a long and disagreeable voyage, to study botany at Surinam; from whence she brought a figured herbal, forming a large quarto volume.

"Mlle. Linnæus, daughter to the celebrated professor of the Upsal university, assisted her father in his immortal work.

"The charming Hydrangea, so well known under the name of *Hortensia*, is a new tri-

bute paid by Commerson to the talents and memory of Mlle. Hortense de Paute.

"Elizabeth Blackwall has published a work on botany, in six volumes folio, with figured plants, which is held in great estimation by the learned.

"Mad. Victorine de Chatenay has published a work in three volumes, entitled *le Calendrier de Flore* (Flora's Calendar), and in which are united correctness as to facts, with that peculiar grace of epistolary style which is so peculiar to her sex.

"Madame de Genlis, whose name is above all praise, has written with her usual eloquence several articles on botany.

"The charming garden at Kew, one of the first, one of the handsomest, and one of the most luxuriant, of those landscape gardens which the English have imitated from the Chinese, was created by a princess of Wales; and this kind of garden, improperly called "the English garden," has been so much approved of in France by women, that at their solicitation, we have adopted them."

To this we shall add, M. de Cubières' picture of a French farmer's wife; not as it really exists, but as his imagination has depicted her; a companion not unsuitable to his *Flora*, *Pomona*, &c.

"The farmer's wife," (*Fermière*) says M. de Cubières, "bestows her attention, and her daily cares, on whatever is connected with the administration of the farm. She inspects the dovecote, the farm-yard, the stalls, the dairy, the orchard, &c. She sells the vegetables, the fruit, the produce of the dairy; ewes and their fleeces: to her is intrusted the gathering of hemp and flax; with the first operations these plants undergo: in the southern countries, she has also under her management the important business of rearing silk worms; and the sale of their produce.

"She knows how to excite workmen to their labour; to the lazy, she gives a new life, by friendly remonstrances, and, at the same time, she supports by her praises, the zeal of the most laborious.

"She knows how to inspire awe, by a studied silence; and to insure obedience by the mildness of command; she renders all her labourers faithful, by bestowing on them a due share of her confidence.

"It is she, who presides daily at the preparation of their food; in their sickness she attends them with maternal care; on the days of rest she excites them to rural sports.

"In short, surrounded by her labourers, by her husband, by her children, who form her principal riches; she enjoys that felicity which springs from benevolence; she is happy in the happiness she confers on others; and that large family, free from fear, from envidia, from ambition, leads a happy and peaceful life."

We have seen not long ago the original of this romantic picture, actually harnessed to the plough, with an ass, and driven by her husband!—after that sight, which we shall never forget, we can venture to study men and manners from French communications, —although the narrator may be a M. de Cubières?

## PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION

### AMONG THE INDIANS IN AMERICA.

We have on several occasions expressed our sympathy with our red brethren in America, and our hearty desire of the amelioration of their condition and polity. We particularly recall the attention of our readers to a paper in our fourth volume, p. 320, in which the progress of husbandry, and of civilization consequent upon it, among the Oneida Indians is detailed in a striking manner. The following communication describes a similar progress among the Indians, South of the Ohio. It is evident that patience and perseverance overcome obstacles at first thought insurmountable; and that the introduction of benefits and advantages however important, among uncultured men, is a work of time, though success may be hoped for in the end. The order of necessities, comforts and conveniences procured, deserves particular notice, as well in this letter as in that referred to.

The following extract of a letter, discovers the progress made in the civilization of the Indians in the southern parts of the United States. It is dated Creek Oconnee, January 22, 1809:—

Your favour of the 22d of October was received on the last of December; and my not acknowledging the receipt of it sooner, has been owing to a painful indisposition, which rendered writing difficult. This letter is the first fruit of my recovery. Just after the period of our first acquaintance, (about thirteen years ago,) I was appointed by the President of the United States, an agent for Indian affairs south of Ohio, and especially charged with the plan of civilization. I have ever since been occupied in this important concern.

I began with the pastoral life, my charge being hunters. I recommended attention to raising stock, particularly cattle and hogs. Our climate suits both; and we abound, winter and summer, in grass, reed, or cane. It is not so favourable to the propagation of horses, though we have great numbers of them. I next recommended agriculture, and raising of fruit-trees, particularly the peach; then domestic manufactures; then figures; and lastly, letters. I set examples in all things myself, and teach the objects of my care also by precept: I teach them morality;

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to be true to themselves; to respect their own rights, and those of their neighbours; and to be useful members of the planet they inhabit.

On all fit occasions, I inculcate, above all things, an aversion to war, as the greatest curse which can afflict a nation; to be just; to be generous; and particularly, to protect the stranger and traveller in their land. I leave the affairs of another world to be introduced by the Father of all Worlds, or such of his benevolent agents as to his wisdom may seem meet.

Thus acting, I have prevailed on a fourth part of my charge to leave their clustered situation in the old towns, and move out, for the greater convenience of raising stock, and employing good land in cultivation; to make fences; to plant fruit trees; to raise and spin cotton, and, in several instances, to weave it; to depend on their farms for food; and, aided by the wheel and the loom, for clothing; to seek, in their improvements, for the necessities of life; and in hunting, for amusement only.

For the first three or four years, I experienced a continued rudeness of opposition. In the succeeding three or four, success was slowly progressive; but even during this period, I reaped scarcely any other than a harvest of ingratitude. At length, however, by persevering in the course I had adopted, I have brought the Indian mind to yield, though slowly and reluctantly, to the evidence of facts; and the plan is now no longer problematical.

Several of the Indians have sowed wheat, planted fruit-trees; and used the plough. Several of them have made spinning-wheels and looms; and some weave cloth. Among the Lower Creeks, we have more than twenty looms in use; and, of these, eight were made, as well as are wrought, by the hands of Indians. Of blankets made by an Indian, superior to the Yorkshire duffell, a sample has been sent to government; and the whole process, from the sheep to the blanket, was the work of Indians, the irons for the loom excepted. We have homespun cotton cloth, of five or six hundred, equal to that of our neighbours, and the dyes and stripes, in some instances, good: and I believe we have now nearly three hundred spinning-wheels, occasionally in use by Indian women. Although the last year was uncommonly unfavourable to raising cotton, the demand for wheels, cards, looms, ploughs, and other implements of husbandry, is greater than I can supply. Some few of the Indians have tanned leather, and made saddles. Several have made ornaments for themselves; and some butter and cheese.

When I first came here, there were not ten women in the Oconnee who wore petti-

coats lower than the knees; and now the long petticoat is in general use. The women were the only labourers; but now the men partake in the labours of the field, as well as in spinning and weaving.

At the Oconnee, I have a large farm, where we raise corn, peas, wheat, barley, rye, rice, oats, flax, cotton, potatoes, (sweet and Irish) melons, pumpkins, turnips, &c. I have peaches in great variety, and of excellent quality; and all the varieties of garden-roots and vegetables. I have a grist and a saw mill, a tan-yard, a shoe and boot-maker, a tinman, a cooper, two wheelwrights, a cabinet maker, an instructor in spinning and weaving, a loom and weaver, a set of blacksmiths, and a school-master. We have sadlers, and shall soon have a hatter. One family of eighty persons are clothed in our homespun. Our wool, flax, and cotton, are of our own raising; as are our dyestuffs. Our wheels and looms are also of our own manufacture; and we have introduced the flying shuttle into general use among the Indians. From this state of improvement, you will readily believe it is become the common topic of conversation among them.

The Moravian Brethren have twice sent the Rev. Mr. — on a visit to me, with the offer of a minister of the gospel; but my opinion being that the proper time was not yet come, on my intimating that I would accept of mechanics from them in aid of my plan, they, after consulting their brethren in Europe, sent me two; one a tin-man and cooper; the other a house-joiner and wheelwright. The first finds sale for his manufactures, either with me or the Indians; and hitherto I have found a market for all the other can make. Both are exemplary in their lives, and very useful. One is a native of Holstein, in Denmark; and the other, of Prussia.

I make figures precede letters. Every figure presents a distinct idea to the eye and mind. With figures, a knowledge of weights, measure, and money, and their relative connexions, is acquired. We have, in a few solitary instances, some half-breeds, and Indians, taught to read and write.

With sincere wishes for your happiness, I am, my venerable friend,

Your obedient servant, &c.

#### COLUMBUS'S HOUSE AT ST. DOMINGO.

We lately \* mentioned the still existing, though neglected, House of Columbus, in St. Domingo; not without a censure on Spanish indifference, and ingratitude. We add a few particulars of that much talked of, but little known, Spanish Settlement. It is

\* Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 782.



likely that events between the French and Spanish powers, may give it yet greater celebrity.

St. Domingo was founded by Bartholomew Columbus, 1498, and named, after a saint of great renown in those days, St. Dominick.

There is preserved in Oviedo, a Spanish historian, who resided here about thirty years after its first establishment, an account of its state and population at that period, equally authentic and curious: this we present to the reader.—From a translation by Richard Eden, printed, London 1555, in black letter.

"But nowe (says the historian) to speake somewhat of the principall and chiefe place of the islande, whiche is the cite of *San Domenico*: I saye, that as touchynge the buildynges, there is no cite in Spaine, so much for so-muche (no not *Barsalona*, whiche I have oftentimes seene) that is to bee preferred before this generallye. For the houses of *San Domenico* are for the moste parte of stone, as are they of *Barsalona*. The situation is muche better than that of *Barsalona*, by reason that the streates are muche larger and playner, and without comparyson more directe and straight furth. For beinge buylded nowe in our tyme, besyde the commoditie of the place of the foundation, the streates were also directed with corde, compase and measure; wherein it excelleth all the cities that I have seene. It hath the sea so nere, that of one syde there is no more space between the sea and the cite, then the waules. On the other parte, hard by the syde and at the foote of the houses, passeth the ryver *Ozama*, whiche is a marveyllous porte; wherein laden shippes ryse very nere to the lande, and in manner under the house wyndowes. In the myddest of the cite is the fortresse and castle; the port or haven also, is so fayre and commodious to defraight or unlade shippes, as the lyke is founde but in fewe places of the worlde. The chymineis that are in this cite are about syxe hundredth in number, and such houses as I have spoken of before; of the which sum are so fayre and large that they maye well receave and lodge any lorde or noble manne of Spayne, with his trayne and familie; and especially that which *Don Diego Colon*, viceroy under your majestie, hath in this cite, is suche that I knowe no man in Spayne that hath the lyke, by a quarter, in goodnesse, consideringe all the commodities of the same. Lykewyse the situation thereof as beinge above the sayde porte, and altygher of stone, and havyng many faire and large roomes, with as goodly a prospect of the lande and sea as may be devysed, seemeth unto me so magnifical and princelyke, that your majestie may bee as well lodged there.

"in as in any of the moste exquisite buylded houses of Spayne. There is also a cathedral church buylded of late, where, as well the byshop accordyng to his dignitie, as also the canones, are wel indued. This church is well buylded of stone and lyme, and of good workemanshype.\* There are further more three monasteries bearyng the names of Saynt Dominike, Saynt Frances, and Saynt Mary of Mercedes; the whiche are well buylded, although not so curiouslye as they of Spayne. There is also a very good hospitall for the ayde and succour of pore people, whiche was founded by Michaell Passamont, threasurer to your majestie. To conclude, this cite from day to day increaseth in welth and good order, as wel for that the sayde admynrall and viceroy, with the lorde chanceloure and counsaile appoynted there by your majestie, have theyr continuall abydynage here, as also that the ryche men of the ilande resort hyther, for thyre moste commodious habitation and trade of such merchandies as are eyther brought owt of Spayne, or sent thither from this iland, whiche nowe so abundeth in many thynges, that it serveth Spayne with many commodities, as it were with usury requityng such benefites as it fyrst receaved from thense."

#### THE GATHERER.

I am But a Gatherer and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—WOTTON.

No. XVII.

*Thomas Oken's Will: Donations and Commemoration: pro bono publico.*

The following testamentary disposition of property is curious, not only as to the donations it contains, but as to the mode taken to secure due attention in future, to the full execution of the testator's intentions.—The goodwill of Thomas Oken to the town of Warwick, his institution of a *chearful remembrance* of his bounty, his including of the *wives* of the seniors of the town, and his permission of their selecting *others* of the towns people to augment the festivity, manifests a liberal mind. His loan to young tradesmen; his benevolences not confined to Warwick; his gifts to young men and maidens;

\* To this cathedral were conveyed, from the Carthusian Monastery in Seville, the remains of Christopher Columbus, who expired at Valladolid on the 20th of May 1506. It was his dying request, that his body should be interred in St. Domingo.—For the true birth place of Columbus, vide *Panorama*, Vol. VII. p. 876.

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his care of his silver plate; and his numerous smaller donations, furnish a view of the value of money, &c. in his day: at present they would be thought little of. The rate of interest he has appointed, is greatly under the then current price; but this no doubt is on the principle of charity. Besides these public benevolences, Thomas Oken bestowed a great value though in small portions, to many individuals, whom he names in his will; if we add the whole together, we shall find that he died very rich; and especially with reference to the general wealth of his time. May we venture to recommend his example to those rich men of our own day, who have no heirs nor family?—we even include in this recommendation the institution of a festive board, at which the grave senators of a civic community may once a year, certainly, mingle mirth with their wisdom.

“ In the name of God, Amen, this Nov. 24, 1870. I, Thomas Oken, of the town of Warwick, mercer, being in good mind and memory, thanks be to Almighty God, made this my last will and testament, &c. My body to be buried in the church of St. Mary's, in Warwick, against St. Ann's altar, head to the wall: and I will to have a little tomb of stone, and over the said tomb, in the stone wall, I will to have an epitaph of brass, with two pictures, one of myself, and another of my wife, with these words undergraven:—“*Jesu have mercy upon me.*” And I give and bequeath to the communion-table, for my tithes negligently forgotten, *five shillings*. And I will my body to be brought to the church, and there to have such service as is appointed by the church, as may be to the glory of God, and to the comfort of my soul: and the vicar, if he will fetch my body to the church, to have *two shillings* for his pains; and every minister that is there that day, to have *twelvepence* a-piece; and every child that singeth in the choir, *fourpence* a-piece. And I will to have six poor men and six poor women to bring my body to the church, and they to have every one of them six yards of black rugg or black cotton, and they to be made ready for their back. Also, I will to have a communion that day if time will serve; and that the twelve poor people do receive that day, if they be able. I will when the communion is done, that the twelve poor people shall have *fourpence* a-piece to pay for their dinners, and they to dine altogether in some honest house; and, at the end of their dinner, they shall give thanks to God, and say the Lord's prayer. And I will the vicar, or some learned man, do declare God's word to the people that day, and he to have

for his pains *six shillings and eightpence*; and other *six shillings and eightpence* to Mr. Griven, if he will take pains to declare God's word to the people some other day; and in the end of their sermons, to give thanks to God for the souls that be departed in the faith of Christ: and after service is done, I will my executors to make preparation in some honest place, when they think necessary, and there to have the Bailly and his brethren, and their wives, and the four-and-twenty and their wives, with others, at the discretion of my executors, to make them good cheer, as the time will serve for; and at the end of their dinner, to give God thanks, and to say the Lord's prayer. Item, I will that within three or four days after my burial, be dealt fifteen pounds; that is to say, to fifteen score of the poorest householders in Warwick, that is to say, *twelvepence* a house: and the same time twelve months I will there be other fifteen pounds, so to be dealt, after the same rate; that is, *twelvepence* a house: and I will that my executors, or overseers, do see the bestowing of it with their own hands: and I give to the body of the church of St. Mary's *twenty shillings*: and I give to thirty-four maids, to their marriage, ten pounds; that is to say, *six shillings and eightpence* a-piece: and I give to the four men that shall bear my body to the church, *twelvepence* a-piece: and I give to Thomas Cross a leathern doublet, and a pair of hose; and to his wife *two shillings* in money. Also, I will and ordain that if any act of Parliament, or other law hereafter to be made or ordained against this my last will and testament, that then I will my said feoffees, with Bailly, and twelve principal burgesses for that time being, they shall employ and bestow all my said lands and tenements to any good use and profit, to the glory of God, and for the commonwealth of the town, as shall be thought needful. And I give and bequeath all my other leases to the town of Warwick, to be bestowed after the same use as all the rest of my land is. And I will the poor man's chest stand just by where I shall be buried, to put in all my books and writings, with all such other jewels as shall come to their hands. Also, I will that the Bailly and three of his brethren have four locks, and four keys; and also eight honest men of the eight wards, that is, in every ward one other, eight locks and eight keys: and I will that my executors shall appoint some other chest to stand in that place. And I give and bequeath to the town of Warwick a hundred pounds, to purchase or buy some piece of ground to lay to the commons, if they can buy it; and if they cannot, then I will that the money shall remain to the town of Warwick, for their interest and purpose; that is to say, to ten honest commoners, and they to have *ten*

pounds a-piece; or else to five honest commoners, and they to have *twenty pounds* a-piece, for three or four years, at the discretion of the Bailly and his brethren, and such as shall be put in trust; and they to put in two or three sufficient securities for it, and freely to pay out of the same *eightpence the pound*; that is to say, fourpence to every pound to the poor, and the other fourpence in every pound to the Bailly and his brethren, for their pains taking, to make merry once in the year, calling to them such as they shall think good. Also, I will that he that maketh my grave shall have *twelve pence* for his labour: and also I will that the eight ringers shall have for their pains eight shillings; that is to say, *twelve pence* a-piece. Also, I will that there be prepared twelve leather buckets in some place, always in readiness if there be any casualty of fire. Also, I give to the Bailly of Warwick and to his successors of the corporation, from year, to year, every one for his year putting sureties every one successively to them that I have put in trust, one gilt goblet weighing seventeen ounces; and also one other goblet of parcel gilt weighing sixteen ounces; also, one other goblet weighing ten ounces; also, one set of parcel gilt weighing nine ounces; also, a dozen of silver spoons with gilt tips, weighing fourteen ounces three quarters; also, twelve other spoons plain, weighing twelve ounces. Also, I will and bequeath that if there be no Bailly of the corporation of the town of Warwick, that then these goblets, salt, and spoons, shall remain to the twelve principal burgesses and to their successors for ever. Also, I will that if there be any act of parliament that shall touch or pluck away any of their order as fellowship and brotherhood, then I will that it remain to the great bridge at Warwick, and to the maintenance of it. Also, I give to the Bailly of Stratford and the aldermen, and to their successors bailies and aldermen, fifty pounds, for the intent and purpose; that is to say, to ten honest occupiers within the town, and they to have five pounds a man, for three or four years together, at the discretion of the bailly and his brethren; and they to pay freely out of the same to the poor people four pence for every pound, and to the Bailly and his brethren other fourpence for every pound, and that to be given at two times in the year to the poor, that is, six days before Christmas, and six days before Easter; and the other fourpence for every pound to the Bailly and his brethren, for this intent and purpose, that the Bailly and his brethren shall once in the year have a learned man, and he to declare God's word, and he to have for his pains taking *three shillings and four pence* when the same is due; the Bailly and his brethren to make merry with others, at his discretion, and then to have ten shillings, and

in the end of their mirth to give thanks to God,\* and to say the Lord's prayer; and that the bailly and his brethren shall put to their town seal with good warrantage, for the employing of the money to that use that it is given, or else to remain again to the use of the town of Warwick. And also, that every man in Stratford that shall have any of the same money, shall to the Bailly and his brethren put in two or three sufficient securities for payment thereof, after the order of Mr. Wilmot's Book. And also, that the bailly and his brethren shall every three or four years when the money is delivered up, then to send a certificate to the Bailly of Warwick and his brethren, who they be that have, and their names, whereby it may be known that the money is employed to that use it is given for. Also, I give to the town of Banbury forty pounds, to be delivered to eight honest occupiers; that is to say, five pounds a man, in such order and in such condition as is aforesaid unto Stratford, at the discretion of my executors, Mr. Bailly and his brethren, and such others as I shall put in trust. To the paving of the market-place, if Mr. Fisher will bring thither stone and sand according to his promise, five pounds and ten shillings yearly, to the repairing thereof, which ten shillings given yearly out of my free-land; and if the town will make a market-house, I give to the building of that, other five pounds; if they do not, I will that the same five pounds do remain to the paving of the market place; and if they will do neither, that then I will the whole ten pounds to remain to the repairing and mending of the great bridge of Warwick, and the other ten shillings also to the same use."

The goodly custom of making merry is still continued;—and the day when all the housekeepers of Warwick dine together is generally the first Wednesday in September.—We have dined with the inhabitants frequently; and with them have drank to the *pious memory of Thomas Oken and Joan his wife*, which is the first toast given, after the grace of the *Lord's Prayer*, after dinner, —the Rector of St. Mary's having previously preached a sermon in that church in honour of the day.

The various tenants and occupiers of the houses and land which Thomas Oken left for charitable purposes, are all obliged to contribute something to this annual display of good fellowship—a kind of *pic-nic* entertainment—one sends a capon—another a case pudding and chine—another (Lord Warwick) a haunch of venison, &c. &c.

.....  
*Negro Affection, and Enjoyments; at St. Vincent's.*

There is a stroke of nature in Sir William Young's account of his reception on his estate in the island of St. Vincent's, which merits distinction:—we mean, the sentiments of the negress "*Granny Sarah*."—But, why should we refrain from mentioning the behaviour of Sir William's other negroes?—they too, are of the same race; and their conduct *shall* be recorded.

[Extract from Sir W. Young's Journal of his Voyage to the West-Indies.]

Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M. the ship came to an anchor off Calliaqua. Horses were ready to carry us up to the villa, or mansion-house of my estate, distant about half a mile: a number of my negroes met me on the road, and stopped my horse, and *I had to shake hands with every individual of them.* Their joy was expressed in the most lively manner, and there was an ease and familiarity in their address, which implied no habits of apprehension or restraint: the circumstance does the highest honour to my brother-in-law, Mr. H. who has the management of them. On arriving at my house, I had a succession of visitors. The old negro nurse brought the grass gang, of twenty or thirty children, from five to ten years old, looking as well and lively as possible. The old people came one by one to have some chat with *Massa* (Master), and among the rest "*Granny \* Sarah*," who is a curiosity. She was born in Africa, and had a child before she was carried from thence to Antigua. Whilst in Antigua she remembers perfectly well the rejoicing on the *Bacra's* (white men) being let out of gaol, who had killed Governor Park. Now this happened on the death of Queen Anne, in 1713-14: which gives, to Christmas 1791-2, years 78  
 Add two years in Antigua, for passage, &c..... 2  
 Suppose her to have had a child at fourteen, and to have been sold the year after..... 15  
 The least probable age of *Granny Sarah* is..... 95  
 and she is the heartiest old woman I ever saw. *She danced at a Negro-ball last Christmas; and I am to be her partner, and dance with her, next Christmas.*—She has a garden, or provision-ground, to herself, in which, with a great-grand child, about six years old, she works some hours every day, and is thereby rich. She hath been exempted from all labour, except on her own account, for many years.

\* Grandmother.

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Thursday. This day again I had repeated visits from my black friends: *Granny Sarah* was with me at least half a dozen times, telling me, "*Me see you, Massa; noo me go die!*"

December 25. About ten in the forenoon the negroes of my estate, both men and women, exceedingly well dressed, came to wish us a merry Christmas: soon after came two negro fiddlers and a tamborine, when we had an hour's dancing, and carpenter Jack, with Phillis, danced an excellent minuet, and then four of them began a dance not unlike a Scotch reel. After distributing among them different Christmas boxes, to the number of about fifty, we attended prayers in a large room; myself read select parts of the service, and Mr. H—— closed our church attendance with a chapter from our Saviour's sermon on the mount, and a dialogue of practical christianity on the heads of resignation towards God, and peace towards men.

December 26. This was a day of Christmas gambols. In the morning we rode out, and in the town of Calliaqua saw many negroes attending high mass at the popish chapel. The town was like a very gay fair, with booths, furnished with every thing good to eat and fine to wear. The negroes (with a very few exceptions) were all dressed in pattern cottons and muslins, and the young girls with petticoat on petticoat; and all had handkerchiefs, put on with fancy and taste, about their heads. Returning to the villa, we were greeted by a party which frightened the boys. It was the *Moco Jumbo* and his suite.\* The *Jumbo* was on stilts, with a head, mounted on the actor's head, which was concealed; the music was from two baskets, like strawberry baskets, with little bells within, shook in time. The swordsman danced with an air of menace, the musician was comical, and *Jumbo* assumed the "antic terrible," and was very active on his stilts. We had a large company to dinner; and in the evening I opened the ball in the great court, with a minuet with black Phillis, *Granny Sarah* being indisposed: our music consisted of two excellent fiddlers, *Johnny* and *Fisher*, from my Pembroke estate, and *Grandison*, tamborine of the villa: there stood up about eighteen couple; the men negroes were dressed in the highest beauism, with muslin frills, high capes, and white hats; and one beau had a large fan. The negro girls were all dressed gay and fine, with handkerchiefs folded tastefully about their heads, and gold ear-rings and necklaces: the girls were nearly all field negroes; there are but four female slaves as domestics in the villa. In England, no idea of "jolly Christmas" can be imagined, in comparison with the three days of Christmas

\* Without doubt the *Mumbo Jumbo* of the Mandingoes. Vide Park's Travels, c. 3. p. 39.

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in St. Vincent's. In every place is seen a gaiety of colours and dress, and a corresponding gaiety of mind and spirits; fun and finery are general. This moment a new party of musicians are arrived with an African *Balaf*, an instrument composed of pieces of hard wood of different diameters, laid on a row over a sort of box: they beat on one or the other so as to strike out a good musical tune. They played two or three African tunes; and about a dozen girls, hearing the sound, came from the huts to the great court, and began a curious and most lascivious dance, with much grace as well as action; of the last, plenty in truth.

Mr. L.— and myself both impartially allowed the negroes, young men and girls, to dance better in step, in grace, and correctness of figure, than our fashionable, or indeed any couples at any ball in England; taking that ball generally, there is no one negro dances ill. I danced a country dance with old Hannah, and a minuet with long Nanny.

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CHARACTER AND ANECDOTES OF PAUL,  
THE FAMOUS TYGER-HUNTER IN INDIA.

By Capt. Williamson.

Tyger hunting is a sport replete with danger, and of real interest, even to such as do not partake of the active diversions of the chase. Of such importance has the search for tygers, and their consequent destruction proved in some parts of Bengal, that large tracts of country in a manner depopulated by their ravages or by the apprehensions to which the proximity of such a scourge naturally must give birth, have, by persevering exertion been freed from their devastations; and in lieu of being over-run with long grass and brambles, have become remarkable for the state of cultivation into which they have been brought.

This happy revolution may be (at Cozzim-bazar island) justly attributed to a German named Paul, who was for many years employed as superintendant of the elephants stationed at Daudpore, generally from fifty to a hundred in number. This remarkable man was about six feet two inches in height; his make was more than proportionably stout, and his disposition was completely indicative of the country which gave him birth. Nothing could ever rouse him to a state of merriment, even amidst the uproar of midnight festivity, of which he partook freely, but without being affected in the least by copious libations even of spirits, while others confined themselves to wine, Paul would sit nearly silent, with an unvarying countenance, twirling his thumbs, and occasionally volunteering with a German song, delivered with closed eyes, the thumbs still twirling, and with obvious tokens of delight at the sound of his own

voice; which, though not offensive, was by no means equal to his own opinion of its merits. Paul never took offence; he was bent on making money, and his exertions were in the end amply successful. He was possessed of a coolness and presence of mind, which gave him a wonderful superiority in all matters relating to tyger-hunting. He rarely rode but on a bare pad, and ordinarily by himself, armed with an old musquet, and furnished with a small pouch containing his powder and ball. He was, however remarkably nice in the selection of elephants for this purpose; and as he was for many years in charge of such numbers, in which changes were perpetually made, from requisitions for service, and from new arrivals, we may justly conclude that he did not fail to keep himself well provided, by the reservation of such as were, in his opinion, best qualified for his views; and, indeed, the instances which occurred within my own knowledge, fully satisfied me of the superiority of his discrimination. The consciousness of his own corporeal powers as well as of the steadiness of the animal that bore him, and the continual practice in which he lived, could not fail to render Paul successful; even had his disposition been somewhat less phlegmatic, and his mind less steady. Accordingly, all were governed by him, when after game; for which he would search to a great distance, and would perhaps set off thirty or forty miles, with as many elephants, on hearing of a tyger having committed depredations. As to hog-hunting, Paul thought it beneath his notice; and, as he used to express himself, "left that to the boys." Indeed, it was very rare to see him on a horse. His weight and disinclination no doubt were partly the cause of his rarely taking to the saddle; but, as he was a great dealer in elephants, and always had several in training for the *howdah*, we may fairly conjecture that the display of such as were ready for the market, was the motive which operated principally towards his riding elephants on all occasions.

Paul's aims were at the head or the heart, and in general his shots were well placed; rarely deviating many inches from the parts at which he levelled his musquet. He charged very amply, and never missed of effect for want of powder. I once fired his piece, but the recoil hurt me severely, and exhibited the difference between his feelings and mine.

Paul, who, I doubt not, has killed as many tygers as any hundred persons in India, used often to remark, that he could instantly, at the sight of a tyger, decide whether or not it had been in the habit of attacking the human race; or whether its devastations had been confined to cattle, &c. He observed, that such as had once killed a man, ever after cared but little for any other prey; and that they

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could be distinguished by the remarkable darkness of their skins, and by a redness in the cornea, or whites, of the eyes. Paul was assuredly a competent judge, but, I apprehend, this assertion partook more of hypothesis than of reason. At all events, it may be considered as a very nice distinction. Many circumstances seemed to corroborate his opinion as to their predilection for human flesh; it having been observed in various instances that such tigers as had been in the habit of attacking travellers, rarely did much mischief among the neighbouring herds.

Paul once killed five tigers in the same day: four of them were shot in less than an hour, in a patch of grass not exceeding three or four acres, where only one was supposed to be concealed.

Some tigers receive a score of wounds before they fall: and I have seen a skin so perforated as to resemble a perfect sieve. Paul used to boast, and with reason, that he expended less powder and ball than any other person: indeed, his first shot was in general, the *coup de grace*. He was remarkable for killing such tigers as charged; on such occasions he always aimed at the *thorax* or chest, and never within my recollection had an elephant injured under him. He used a musquet somewhat shortened in the barrel.

Paul, however, was not entirely free from accidents; he once got a scrape from a tiger's claw through the toe of his boot, and another time was, if we may use the expression, unhorsed, by his elephant coming suddenly upon a tiger when he was in pursuit of a buffalo. He very honestly confessed that all his presence of mind forsook him, and that, when he came to himself, and saw the tiger sitting on its haunches at the edge of a clump of *surput*, or tassel grass, about a dozen yards before him, he was near fainting: luckily its attention was attracted by the elephant, which, with her trunk and tail erect, ran screaming over the plain.

Paul was also famous for the immense nets he made use of in the taking of game. I have seen him employ nets a thousand yards long, and entangle every species of game, from a buffalo to a hog-deer.

In Britain we are unable to appreciate the merit of such a man of might and skill. But in a country where tigers have been known to watch for the man forwarding the post letters, and to carry off a courier daily for a week together, — where also, no part is free from their incursions, and where many children are from time to time destroyed, such prowess is of importance to the country, and even to the state.

## EARTHQUAKE.

PARTICULARS OF THE LATE EARTHQUAKES  
AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

[For the following letter we are obliged to the Correspondent who favoured us with the account of the travels, by an expedition into the interior of Africa. [Compare *Panorama*, Vol. VII. p. 113.] The recital of the particulars, with the circumstances previous to the submersion of Bossen or Penguin island, will doubtless prove as gratifying to our readers, as they are to ourselves.]

Cape Town, Dec. 6, 1809.

Sir, I have now to inform you as accurately as my circumscribed observations will admit, of an event extremely uncommon and awful, which has just occurred.

On the 30th of November the weather was unusually warm, for so early a period of the season. The thermometer varying in the shade from  $86^{\circ}$  to  $92^{\circ}$ , with a sky perfectly clear, and but little wind. Thus it continued till the evening of the 3d instant; when a cool breeze, westerly, attended with a slight fog, came in from the sea. — On Monday at nine A. M. the fog still continued: thermometer  $74^{\circ}$ , barometer  $29^{\circ} 80'$ . In the middle of the day (4th Dec.) the mountains of Hottentot Holland in the S.E., were covered with fleecy electric clouds, which are often observed at this time of the year. Several violent gusts of wind, which raised the dust to a considerable height in the air, were experienced in Cape Town, the intervals between them being perfectly calm. The sky for the whole day, after 12 at noon, except at Hottentot Holland, a distance of 30 miles from Cape Town, was perfectly clear. At 5 P. M. a strong S.E. wind came on (*unattended with the usual cloud over Table mountain*) which lasted three or four hours. At ten minutes past ten P. M. a very violent shock of an earthquake was felt through the whole Town, which was succeeded by two others, equally tremendous: they continued about twelve or fourteen seconds, and followed each other at intervals of about half a minute, attended with a noise very different from thunder, but much louder. The shocks proceeded in the direction from S.E. to N.W.

Between the hours of ten on Monday night, and six in the morning of the 5th instant, about fourteen shocks were experienced; and two or three more in the course of the day. Excepting the three first felt, they were slight; producing no perceptible motion of the earth, but resembling distant thunder. The last shock was at 6 A. M. this

day, but not stronger than the others. When the first shock was felt, the thermometer was at  $77^{\circ}$  in the house; (probably at  $74^{\circ}$  out of doors). At 2 A. M. of the 5th instant, thermometer  $68^{\circ}$  in the open air: barometer at 5 P. M. on the same day  $29^{\circ} 8'$ , wind W. with rain; the night was very dark. On the next morning there was a very strong wind from the westward, and some rain. Several meteors, or falling stars, were observed during the night of the 4th instant, with a very luminous aurora australis. The ships in the bay, although the water was not apparently agitated, were so strongly affected by the shocks, that several men on board them were thrown out of their hammocks! I apprehend nearly one fourth part of the houses in Cape Town are more or less damaged. Several pillars, urns, and other ornaments, have been destroyed. As yet I have heard of only one house that was entirely thrown down, but a great many have lost portions of their walls, and are cracked from top to bottom. The house which was entirely demolished, was at some little distance from the town.

The inhabitants in general forsook their houses during the whole night of the 4th instant, and so great was their consternation, that implicit credit was given to a very absurd and terrifying prognostication—that similar shocks would be felt the next night. Of the Dutch inhabitants I do not believe there was one who went to bed before day light! Tents were pitched in the parade, in the market, and in all the open places, and those persons who could not procure tents, had their wagons fitted out, and sat up in them.—As yet we have received no particular accounts from the country, but innumerable vague reports are in circulation; and the inhabitants of the town, who are extremely susceptible of alarm, give credit to them all. One child of eight years dropped down in the street, and instantly expired through terror. Two or three persons have been deprived of speech; and several others are suffering severely in various ways from the effect of extreme fear. Some are so much intimidated by this unexpected and awful visitation, as seriously to talk of selling their houses and property here, and removing to Batavia!—This powerful operation of terror on their minds, may probably appear astonishing to Europeans; but it is to be considered, that the inhabitants of this climate have been hitherto totally exempted from the tremendous convulsions of nature, which are frequently experienced in other quarters of the globe.\*

\* Hurricanes are unknown, and even thunder is very seldom heard at the Cape of Good Hope; though sudden and violent gusts of wind are not uncommon, they rather incommode than terrify, by the clouds of sand and

Dec. 7.—We now find that the shocks, violent as they were here, have not been felt at the hot baths, about 80 miles to the eastward; nor at sea, as we learn by the *Camel*, which ship arrived yesterday. It has been generally remarked that a great many watches stopped, and several lost from 2 to 10, and even 12, and 15 hours. Within the last half hour we have had another slight shock. The inhabitants still continue in a considerable degree of alarm, and every unusual noise is dreaded as the forerunner of an earthquake. This is not to be wondered at.

I have little to communicate in addition to the above hurried detail, which want of time and various avocations prevent me from even revising.—The following has been the state of the weather since the above-mentioned shocks occurred.

|          | h. | m. | Bar.                  | Ther.        | Wind. |
|----------|----|----|-----------------------|--------------|-------|
| 7th Dec. | 10 | 45 | P.M. $30^{\circ} 20'$ | $70^{\circ}$ | S. W. |
| 8th      | 2  | —  | A.M. —                | —            | —     |
| —        | 5  | 30 | A.M. —                | —            | —     |
| —        | 3  | 10 | P.M. $30^{\circ} 15'$ | $73^{\circ}$ | S. E. |
| 9th      | 6  | —  | P.M. $30^{\circ}$     | $73^{\circ}$ | —     |
| 10th     | —  | —  | $29^{\circ} 75'$      | $76^{\circ}$ | —     |

No shock since the slight one of the 7th. Weather clear, except occasionally a fleecy cloud about the Table mountain, aurora australis very strong at night, and many falling stars. It was remarked that animals, particularly horses, were in general much frightened at the shocks. Several moles are reported to have left their holes, and fled into the soldiers' tents at Wynberg, a place about 7 miles from hence.

I have no further particulars to relate respecting the earthquakes; but an extraordinary circumstance occurred last week to a grenadier of the 24th regiment in camp. He was bitten by a tarantula, and died a very few hours after, in consequence of the bite; although such an accident was not before apprehended to be mortal or venomous to so great a degree.

I remain, &c. —

I would wish particularly to call the attention of your readers to that most extraordinary and apparently inexplicable phenomenon, attending this earthquake at the Cape of Good Hope, which I apprehend distinguishes it from every other similar event, hitherto known or recorded.

The fact to which I allude is, that though the sea was calm at the time of the violent

dust which they raise. This recent and awful alarm is the only one of its kind that has been experienced for upwards of forty years; and consequently almost beyond the memory of most persons in the Cape Town, where the period of life seldom is lengthened beyond 60 years.

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shocks, and exhibited not the slightest appearance of agitation, yet the ships which could only receive the impulse through the medium of this *unruffled* water, were so strongly affected by it, as to throw many men out of their hammocks! This apparent anomaly in the laws of nature, will not fail to attract the attention of those eminent natural philosophers, who study geological phenomena.

Even the *smoothness* of the sea in the harbour, while the concussions in the town were so violent, would have been accounted a singular occurrence in the history of earthquakes, if the ships had remained totally unaffected.

The memorable and destructive earthquakes of Guatemala, Port Royal, Lisbon, and (very recently) of Catania, were (if my memory does not greatly deceive me) attended with very violent agitations of the sea.

At Lisbon, in the fatal earthquake on the 1st of November 1755, the sea was (I believe) reported suddenly to have risen 60 feet above its ordinary level; and at Catania a tremendous and almost instantaneous surge is stated to have swept from the mole nearly two thousand of the ill-fated inhabitants who had fled to it, from the falling houses, as to a place of comparative security!

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

BRITANNICUS.

We apprehend that earthquakes may, in some of their kinds, be rather of local than of very extensive effects. If Britannicus will turn to Panorama, Vol. V. p. 731, he will find Mr. Harriott describing the effects of an earthquake felt at sea, without any apparent disturbance of the water. It is probable, that in narrow channels, or where the water is pent for room, whether sideways or downwards, the sea may *recoil* with an impetuous motion; yet where there is an open sea; or great depths; or counteracting currents; or, as the Cape of Good Hope, two immense oceans not confined or checked by resisting obstacles, the water (a yielding fluid) may really be affected in no perceptible degree, while ships floating on it, not yielding so readily, may be shaken with great violence, and even be in danger of being overturned. But, much, no doubt, must depend on the seat of the earthquake, its distance, or proximity, direction, opposition by capes, its headlands, &c. &c.

*From the Times Newspaper.*

One of the most remarkable facts in the history of geography is communicated by letters conveyed in the last ships from the Cape of Good Hope.

Jan. 14, The island of Bosson or Penguin, sometimes called Seal Island, at the western extremity of Table Bay, has entirely disappeared beneath the water. In December, an earthquake was felt at Cape Town, only two leagues distant, by which some damage was occasioned to the houses, but we do not find that any lives were lost at that place; and it is supposed that the convulsion extended to Bosson. The island was about two miles in length and one in breadth, and was, although flat, somewhat more elevated above the surface of the sea than the contiguous Island of Elizabeth. The Dutch, when in possession of the Cape, kept a guard of 24 men on Bosson, and it was employed as a place of banishment for criminals, to the number of from 70 to 100, who dug *limestone* to supply materials for the buildings on the adjacent continent. No women were then permitted to reside there, not even the wife of the port-master. It was not allowed that strangers should visit it, since a Danish ship which had lost great part of her crew, and refused assistance at the Cape, sent a boat on shore, dispersed the guard, and received on board as many malefactors as were necessary to navigate her to Europe. At the southern extremity of the island, a flag was hoisted on the approach of any vessel.—How many lives have been lost by this awful visitation is not ascertained.

#### NEW FREE SCHOOL.

GOWER'S WALK FREE SCHOOL, WHITE-CHAPEL.

We have to notice a new institution, called "Gower's Walk Free-School;" of which, although it has now existed two years, the report never reached us till within these few days; and that by accident,—a boy brought up in the school having been bound apprentice to our printers. This establishment is situated in Gower's Walk, Church Lane, Whitechapel. It was founded, built, and endowed, almost at the sole cost of one liberal Individual. Such are rare in these days. In whatever degree our country may be benefited by *testamentary* benefactors, we are ever prepared to honour the *living* founders of charitable institutions. We trust we shall not hurt his feelings while we demand a place on the roll of true patriots, for the name of William Davis, Esq. of Layton-Stone, and Goodman's Fields. He is one of those who

"Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."  
We hope he will pardon the liberty we take; for we are persuaded that we shall serve our country by calling its attention to the example he has set.

Convinced of the excellence of the mode

of teaching introduced by the Rev. Dr. Bell, at Madras, now master of Sherburn-Hospital; and desirous of providing instruction for the multitudes of poor children, in and about the streets in the neighbourhood of his sugar-manufactory, (several of whom he had before placed, at his own expense, under the care of a school-mistress not far from his house;) Mr. Davis resolved to erect a school-house, on an ample scale, where Dr. Bell's admirable system might be acted on without controul. He accordingly purchased a plot of ground, and built a substantial house, of which the centre and one wing are now completed, containing school-rooms, apartments for a master and mistress, &c., and when the whole shall be finished, 300 children may be accommodated in it with ease. Over the door, we simply read that the school was founded and endowed—"FOR TRAINING UP CHILDREN IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION, AND IN HABITS OF USEFUL INDUSTRY."

It was opened, without parade, on Jan. 4, 1808; the founder, and his lady, (who takes an active part in the superintendence of the establishment,) a single friend, and the then curate of the parish, were the only persons present; exclusive of the school-master and mistress, the children first received into the school, and their parents. The curate formally dedicated the place to its intended uses, and addressed Almighty God, in a short prayer composed for the occasion.

Complete success has attended Mr. Davis's experiment. The children, at this present time, are 110 boys, and 50 girls. The boys are taught all that ought to be taught in charity-schools—reading, writing, and the rudiments of arithmetic; the girls are taught sewing, knitting, and marking; they spell, read, &c. with the greatest precision and facility.

Many ladies and gentlemen who have visited the school, have expressed their surprise at the perfection to which the children have arrived in reading and spelling. Educated in this mode they learn all that a charity-school purports to teach, in half the time, and with tenfold greater correctness than by the old methods, and this allows opportunity for the acquirement of industrious habits. There is a printing-press of the latest (Lord Stanhope's) improvement, in a workshop, which gives employment to the boys; and the girls are busied in all sorts of useful needle-work and knitting. But the privilege of working the press (which gives the hand of a boy the power of fifteen horses, by a curious combination of levers,) and of taking up the needle, must be obtained as an indulgence, by previously performing their tasks in school in a perfect manner. The children receive a share of what they earn, and have some

rewards beside. At how small an expence, a school of this sort may be supported is inconceivable. The "Gower's Walk School," exclusive of the dividend on £2000 3 per cents, supports itself. We have been favoured with an account of payments and receipts for the last year, from the second Report of the school just published;—and we feel great pleasure in this opportunity of making it public.

*Statement of Accounts from January 1, 1809, to December 31, 1809.*

| <i>Payments.</i>                                   |       | <i>£.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Rewards to children.....                           | 17    | 10        | 0         |           |
| Books.....                                         | 11    | 17        | 11        |           |
| { 98 pair of shoes.....                            | 28    | 3         | 9         |           |
| { 35 shifts } .....                                | 18    | 1         | 8         |           |
| { 63 shirts } .....                                |       |           |           |           |
| Clothing.....                                      | 26    | 11        | 7         |           |
| Coals and incidents .....                          | 5     | 0         | 9         |           |
| Lime-whiting the schools .....                     | 60    | 0         | 0         |           |
| Mr. Lovell, 1 year's salary .....                  | 40    | 0         | 0         |           |
| Mrs. Lovell Ditto .....                            | 15    | 0         | 0         |           |
| Allowance to Ditto for maid servant, 3 qrs. ....   | 31    | 15        |           |           |
| 20 per cent. to Mr. Lovell on the boys' work ..... | 8     | 13        | 5         |           |
| Ditto to Mrs. Lovell on the girls' work.....       | 1     | 1         | 3         |           |
| Balance carried to account .....                   | £.263 | 15        | 4         |           |

| <i>Receipts.</i>                                             |     | <i>£.</i> | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Balance of last year .....                                   | 1   | 11        | 6         |           |
| Dividend on £2,000 3 per cent. consols.....                  | 54  | 0         | 0         |           |
| Return Property tax.....                                     | 6   | 0         | 0         |           |
| Amount of the boys' work in printing, expences deducted..... | 158 | 16        | 10        |           |
| Amount of girls' work, deducting thread, &c.....             | 43  | 7         | 0         |           |

£.263 15 4

We understand that the school doors are always open to the visits of any respectable persons.—But the examination of the children's proficiency takes place on Thursdays at two o'clock; at which time the nature of the establishment may be studied, with the least possible interruption to the business of the place. We are satisfied that vast improvements may be derived to ordinary charity-schools, by adopting the plans pursued in the "Gower's Walk Free-School;" to the management of which we respectfully solicit the attention of the trustees and governors of our parochial schools.

We have to add that the children of this school are educated in such a way, as bids fairest to make them loyal subjects to the state, and faithful members of the established church.

# BONAPARTE'S CRUELITIES IN ARABIA, CONFIRMED.

DEATH OF ROGÉ THE MEDICAL MAN EMPLOYED BY BONAPARTE TO POISON HIS TROOPS AT JAFFA—WITH FARTHER CONFIRMATION OF THAT EVENT, AND OF THE MASSACRE AT THAT PLACE.

"Among other articles of news lately arrived from Arabia is that of the death of Rogé, the man who is said to have rendered himself infamously celebrated by administering poison to 500 of Bonaparte's sick and wounded soldiers. On his death-bed, he was asked by a person of the name of Batho, what he would say to the Angel Gabriel, in justification of that inhuman act? Rogé is said to have answered with the utmost *sang froid*, "that he would tell the Angel, that he (Batho) would not have dared to affront him in the gross manner he did, if he had been in good health and strength."—*Times Newspaper*.

The latter part of this paragraph is given on the authority from which we quote it. But as to the fact of the *poisoning*, of which some have affected to entertain doubts, it rests on unquestionable authority. Indeed BONAPARTE HAS NEVER DENIED IT, though he complained of its being brought to light and exposed to the world. We believe that Mr. Morier in his "Campaign with the Ottoman army," 1801, was the first who mentioned it. In a note to p. 67, of that pamphlet, he says,

The French have very carefully concealed every detail on their campaign in Syria; indeed, it is not very surprising that they should have been silent on an expedition that added so much lustre to the British arms, while its consequences proved no less fatal to their army than inglorious to their general. But there is one circumstance connected with that period of the campaign which has just been alluded to, that could not be concealed; and it must be recorded, because it tends to disclose a feature in the most conspicuous character of the present age—Bonaparte.

After reducing El-Arish, the French advanced into Syria, took Gaza without resistance, and then proceeded to Jaffa. The garrison was summoned, but refusing to surrender, the town was carried by storm, and given over to pillage and murder for twelve hours; yet the cruelties committed on this occasion were surpassed by what followed: four thousand five hundred of the garrison were made prisoners of war; in this number were included one thousand of those who

had capitulated at El-Arish. They were reminded of having broken their engagements by being taken in arms: the other three thousand five hundred were implicated with the guilty. They were all marched to some sand hills near Jaffa, where they were drawn up in a line; an equal line of French soldiers, with their bayonets fixed, were drawn up before them: the order was given to charge, and in an instant four thousand five hundred men were murdered. To this day their skeletons, and the sands steeped with gore, attest the barbarous act.

It is a fact as well established in Syria, that when the siege of Acre was raised, and the French army began its march for Egypt, all their wounded and sick were poisoned by order of their general.

So far Mr. Morier.

But, the account of this horrid transaction which most violently raised Bonaparte's spleen, and of which he made a public complaint, was that given by Sir Robert Wilson in his "History of the Campaign in Egypt." We quote from his *earliest* edition, 1802, Pp. 72 to 76.

General Hutchinson was very angry with the Turks for still continuing the practice of mangling and cutting off the heads of the prisoners: and the Captain Pacha, at his remonstrance, issued again very severe orders against it; but the Turks justified themselves for the massacre of the French by the massacre at Jaffa. As this act, and the poisoning of the sick, have never been credited, because of such enormities being so incredibly atrocious, a digression to authenticate them may not be deemed intrusively tedious; and had not the influence of power interfered, the act of accusation would have been preferred in a more solemn manner, and the damning proofs produced by penitent agents of these murders; but neither menaces, recompence, nor promises, can altogether stifle the cries of outraged humanity, and the day for retribution of justice is only delayed.

Bonaparte having carried the town of Jaffa by assault, many of the garrison were put to the sword; but the greater part flying into the mosques, and imploring mercy from their pursuers, were granted their lives; and let it be well remembered, that an exasperated army in the moment of revenge, when the laws of war justified the rage, yet heard the voice of pity, received its impression, and proudly refused to be any longer the executioners of an unresisting enemy. Soldiers of the Italian army, this is a laurel wreath worthy of your fame, a trophy of which the subsequent treason of an individual shall not deprive you!



Three days afterwards, Bonaparte, who had expressed much resentment at the compassion manifested by his troops, and determined to relieve himself from the maintenance and care of three thousand eight hundred prisoners,\* ordered them to be marched to a rising ground near Jaffa; where a division of French infantry formed against them. When the Turks had entered into their fatal alignment, and the mournful preparations were completed, the signal gun fired. Volleys of musquetry and grape instantly played against them; and Bonaparte, who had been regarding the scene through a telescope, when he saw the smoke ascending, could not restrain his joy, but broke out into exclamations of approval; indeed, he had just reason to dread the refusal of his troops thus to dishonour themselves. Kleber had remonstrated in the most strenuous manner, and the officer of the Etat Major who commanded (for the general who commanded the brigade was absent) even refused to execute the order without a written instruction; but Bonaparte was too cautious, and sent Berthier to enforce obedience.

When the Turks had all fallen, the French troops humanely endeavoured to put a period to the sufferings of the wounded, but some time elapsed before the bayonet could finish what the fire had not destroyed, and probably many languished days in agony. Several French officers, by whom partly these details are furnished, declared, that this was a scene, the retrospect of which tormented their recollection, and that they could not reflect on it without horror, accustomed as they had been to sights of cruelty.

These were the prisoners whom Assalini, in his very able work on the plague, alludes to, when he says that for three days the

\* Bonaparte had in person inspected previously the whole body, amounting to near five thousand men, with the object of saving those who belonged to the towns he was preparing to attack. The age and noble physiognomy of a veteran Janizary attracted his observation and he asked him sharply, "Old man, what did you do here?" The Janizary, undaunted, replied, "I must answer that question by asking you the same, your answer will be, that you came to serve your Sultan; so did I mine." The intrepid frankness of the reply excited universal interest in his favour. Bonaparte even smiled. "He is saved," whispered some of the aids de camp. "You know not Bonaparte," observed one who had served with him in Italy, "that smile, I speak from experience, does not proceed from benevolence: remember what I say." The opinion was too true. The Janizary was left in the ranks, doomed to death, and suffered.

Turks shewed no symptoms of that disease, and it was their putrifying remains which produced the pestilential malady, which he describes as afterwards making such ravages in the French army.

Their bones still lie in heaps, and are shewn to every traveller who arrives; nor can they be confounded with those who perished in the assault, since this field of butchery lies a mile from the town.

It was Bonn's division which fired; and thus every one is afforded the opportunity of satisfying themselves respecting the truth, by enquiring of officers serving in the different brigades composing this division.

The next circumstance is of a nature which requires indeed the most particular details to establish, since the idea can scarcely be entertained, that the commander of an army should order his own countrymen (or if not immediately such, those among whom he had been naturalized,) to be deprived of existence, when in a state which required the kindest consideration. But the annals of France record the frightful crimes of a Robespierre, a Carrière, and historical truth must now recite one equal to any which has blackened its page.

Bonaparte finding that his hospitals at Jaffa were crowded with sick, sent for a physician, whose name should be inscribed in letters of gold\*, but which from weighty reasons cannot be here inserted: on his arrival he entered into a long conversation with him respecting the danger of contagion, concluding at last with the remark, that *something must be done to remedy the evil, and the destruction of the sick at present in the hospital was the only measure which could be adopted.* The physician, alarmed at the proposal, bold in the confidence of virtue and the cause of humanity, remonstrated vehemently, representing the cruelty as well as the atrocity of such a murder; but finding that Bonaparte persevered and menaced, he indignantly left the tent, with this memorable observation: "*Neither my principles, nor the character of my profession, will allow me to become a human butcher; and, General, if such qualities as you insinuate are necessary to form a GREAT MAN, I thank my God that I do not possess them.*"

Bonaparte was not to be diverted from his object by moral considerations; he persevered, and found an apothecary, who (dreading the weight of power, but who has since made an atonement to his mind by unequivocally confessing the fact) consented to become his agent, and to administer poison to the sick. Opium at night was distributed in gratifying food, the wretched unsuspecting victims subdued, and in a few hours five hundred and eighty soldiers, who had suffered so much for

\* It was, we believe, DES GENETTES.

their country, perished thus miserably by the order of its idol.

Is there a Frenchman whose blood does not chill with horror at the recital of such a fact? Surely the manes of these murdered unoffending people must be now hovering round the seat of government, and .....

If a doubt should still exist as to the veracity of this statement, let the members of the Institute at Cairo be asked what passed in their sitting after the return of Buonaparte from Syria: they will relate that the same virtuous physician, who refused to become the destroyer of those committed to his protection, accused Buonaparte of high treason in the full assembly, against the honour of France, her children, and humanity; that he entered into the full details of the poisoning of the sick, and the massacre of the garrison, aggravating these crimes by charging Buonaparte with strangling, previously, at Rosetta, a number of French and Copts, who were ill of the plague; thus proving that this disposal of his sick was a premeditated plan, which he wished to introduce into general practice. In vain Buonaparte attempted to justify himself; the members sat petrified with terror, and almost doubted whether the scene passing before their eyes was not illusion. He was at last obliged to rest his defence on the positions of Machiavel. When he afterwards left Egypt, the Savans were so angry at being left behind, contrary to promise, that they elected this physician President of the Institute; an act which spoke for itself fully.

To these testimonies we add that of a private letter addressed to Mr. Taylor, our publisher, by (the then Major, afterwards) Lieut.-Col. Hope, one of the British officers, who with Gen. Köehler accompanied the camp of the Grand Vizier, through Syria to Egypt; and who, on his arrival in England, was completely astonished that any should think of DOUBTING a fact, so notorious to the whole population of Syria! On these testimonies our readers may safely be left to form their own judgment:

"Tower, February 28, 1804.

"Dear Sir,

"Having observed yesterday that you stated to me, that several of your friends and acquaintances doubted the massacre at Jaffa, I wish to inform you that my servant who was with me in Syria, has actually been on the spot, when he not only saw the mutilated bodies of some of the unfortunate victims, but part of their clothing; and as a further corroboration

"of that diabolical act, the brother-in-law of our Arabic interpreter, Mr. White, some months afterwards confirmed it at Cairo, he having been with the French army, AT THE TIME IT TOOK PLACE!

"With respect to the poisoning the sick,—a few days after the surrender of Cairo, Mr. Hamilton, Lord Elgin's secretary, introduced to Sir Charles Holloway and myself, the French surgeon, who was, he observed, actually and *bonâ fide*, in possession of Buonaparte's Order for that purpose. This man declined returning to France with Gen. Belliard's army, well aware what his fate would be; and that was the reason he assigned to us, for preferring to remain in Egypt.

"I am, dear Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"R. HOPE."

"P. S. The French surgeon was introduced to us, I find by my journal, on the evening of July 26, 1801."

Mr. Taylor.

Lieut.-Col. Hope observed, in the conversation referred to in his letter, that the French surgeon's name was ROGÉ [perhaps ROGER].

The "clothing" is alluded to, for the purpose of proving that they were *not* Turks; as appeared from their dresses; therefore they could be no part of the Grand Vizier's army, which long remained stationed at Jaffa; but whose dead were buried far off in the environs.

The poor wretches were led out from Jaffa, under the pretence of being sent home each to his own country; and they were marched in bands accordingly, compatriots together.

It might be added, that two, if not three, of the generals commanding divisions, were sounded on this massacre; and honourably refused to countenance it, much less to consent to it. And, in fact, Buonaparte was so very uncertain of the compliance of the troops sent to execute it, notwithstanding he had sent Berthier to enforce his orders, that he repaired to a rising ground, and from thence watched the course of the corps, with the utmost anxiety; and when he saw the smoke of the firing, his expressions of joy were noticed by all his officers as being even *extravagant*.

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

**Peru Insurrection.**—La Paz, July 16, 1809. The inhabitants of this place, suspecting the Governor, Archbishop, and other persons in authority, of a design to transfer the Sovereignty of these countries to the Princess of the Brazils, rose in a mass at half past six o'clock, and the bells of the cathedral being rung, the whole were speedily assembled in the grand square. Parties were detached to secure the military guards and centinels, the jail, the palace, and the magazines. All these operations were effected amidst general acclamations of "Long live King Ferdinand, our Religion, and our Country!" and without any other casualty than the wounding of a serjeant who offered some resistance, and the killing of a peasant who was mistaken by the populace for a soldier. The portrait of Ferdinand VII. was stuck up at the entrance of the town-hall. The Archbishop endeavoured to pacify the tumult; but the people ordered him to retire to his palace, to save himself from insult. The Cabildo, in consequence of the repeated demands of the people, assembled at one in the morning; and Don Gregoria Lanza, and Juan Bautista Catucora, being elected Deputies to intimate the wishes of their fellow-citizens, proposed, in their name, that the Archbishop and Governor-Intendant should resign their functions; that the Officers of the Hacienda should put into the hands of the Cabildo one of the keys of the Casa Real; that the Post-master Francisco Pazos should be succeeded by Pedro Cosco; and that Don Pedro Murilla should provisionally be appointed Military Commandant, in the place of Colonel Diego Fernandez Davila. All these propositions being acceded to, and guards being stationed at the most important points, the people quietly dispersed at three in the morning.

July 17.—All the European and American inhabitants were assembled by proclamation, at three o'clock, and in the presence of the Cabildo and the bust of Ferdinand VII. took an oath to maintain the rights of their Sovereign, their Religion, and their Country.

July 18.—This day the Cabildo, at the instance of the Deputies of the People, prohibited any person from leaving the city without a passport from the Commandant, and ordered the Governor to be separated from the Archbishop, at whose palace they had hitherto remained under guards. Two battalions of cavalry, of 500 men each, were enrolled. They consist of the most respectable Europeans and Americans.

July 18.—This day the Cabildo, at the instance of the Deputies, ordered the officers of the Hacienda to produce all the vouchers in

their possession of revenue debts, for the purpose of their being cancelled and committed to the flames. Orders were issued for raising a battalion of stout negroes; for increasing the total of our military establishment to the number of 10,300 men; for fortifying the heights of the city with 100 pieces of cannon, and for casting a quantity of flying artillery.

July 25.—All the vouchers of revenue debts were this day delivered up and burnt. A number of Caciques and Indian Chiefs waited upon the Cabildo, and assured them, that they are ready to defend us with 200,000 warriors of their respective tribes.

July 30.—Every thing goes on well. A solemn mass and procession took place this day, in honour of our Lady Del Carmin, who has been adopted as our patroness. By the evening's post, we have the agreeable intelligence that Chugelena has espoused the sentiments of this city.

*The Spanish Viceroy's Conditions of Commerce, at Buenos Ayres. Nov. 4.*—A committee of merchants and others has been called by the Viceroy. The result of their deliberations is, that this port is to be opened to neutral commerce, under certain regulations, many of which are still unknown to the public. It is known, however, that free entry is offered to all neutral vessels, on the payment of 25l. per cent. duty on the valuation of the goods here, conformably to the market-price of the article. Free exportation of money, on payment of 8l. per cent. duty. No Englishman or foreigner of any description, is permitted to have stores, nor to purchase houses or lands in the country. All ships and cargoes must have a Spanish consignee for the sales, to whom a commission is to be paid. The duties on exports are unknown. This will produce a general stagnation for the sales of English manufactures, something like that which has already taken place at Rio de Janeiro.

The measures above alluded to are to be observed until His Majesty determines otherwise; and as there are more goods than can be consumed for three years already in the country, you may judge of the losses and ruin that may ensue.

November 7.—The following regulations respecting neutral trade, have been just published:—All vessels must consign themselves to Spanish merchants. The consignee must present a manifest of cargo in Spanish to the Administration of the Custom-house, 24 hours after arrival. All goods are admitted, except those prohibited, and shall pay the circular duty agreeable to the tariff; and such goods as may not be in the tariff, shall be valued at the prices of Europe. Goods similar to those manufactured in the country shall pay a duty of 12½ per cent. over and above the circular

duties. Ox and cow hides shall pay the war tax, on clearance, of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. As far as respects the patriotic duty, it shall be extinguished. Vicugna wool, bark, sheep's wool, tallow, cocoa, and hair, at certain specified prices, to pay a duty of 20 per cent. The exportation of either gold or silver is not allowed. All returns must be made in produce of the country, and taken away in the same. Vessels may come in ballast, and may bring such goods as are permitted for the negro trade. The Spanish consignee must become bound for the duties, and to pay a fourth in fifteen days after having made the dispatch, and the remaining three-fourths in the three following months, that is, one-fourth in each month. All vessels, friends and neutrals, shall be admitted, and must receive a custom-house officer on board, as is customary with other vessels, and shall deposit their papers in the Secretary of the Governor's office, until a visit is past for sailing. The Spanish consignee shall not sell by retail on account of any foreigner.

The introduction of wine, oil, and vinegar, and aquadente, except carra (rum) is prohibited.

#### BAVARIA.

##### Organization of Public Instruction in Bavaria.

The plan of this organization has lately appeared; it occupies two sheets and a half: Instruction is divided into 1. Preparatory Schools, termed *Gymnasias*: 2. Schools of practical Instruction.

The *Gymnasias* are divided into, 1. *Two Elementary Classes*, in which are taught, the Latin language, the principles of religion, arithmetic, the mother tongue, German, writing, and the general principles of morals: 2. *Two primary Classes*, in which are taught translation from the Latin, Latin style, the dogmas of the church, writing, arithmetic, German grammar, reading and declamation, morals, singing, the French language, geography and history: 3. *Progymnasias*, explanation of the Latin classics, morals and religion, German, Latin, Greek, writing, arithmetic, geography, French, Latin composition, drawing: 4. *Three Gymnasial Classes*, the mathematics, the Latin classic authors, German style, in composition, Latin grammar, Greek, geography, French, Latin style, philosophy, German language, archæology, cosmography, and history.

The *Institution of the Schools* is divided into, 1. *Preparatory Classes*, wherein are taught, the French and German languages, geography, writing, singing, cosmography, arithmetic, the mathematics, religion and morals, general history, the history of Bavaria, and physiography: 2. The *practical School*, arithmetic, natural philosophy, geography, history, French, drawing, religion, morals,

mathematics, singing, writing: 3. The *Physico-technical Institution*, the Italian language, the mathematics, natural history, philosophy, French, cosmography, German, drawing, geography, chemistry, natural philosophy, archæology, and history.

The hours of instruction are from 8 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock at noon; and, in the afternoon, from 2 o'clock to 4, except Thursday and Saturday.

#### FRANCE.

*Wild Beasts.*—A game-keeper, named Boileau, lately killed a monstrous wolf, which spread terror in the neighbourhood of Vitte-magne and Flagraire, Upper-Garonne. This animal had already devoured twelve or fifteen sheep, and would, undoubtedly, have committed considerable havoc in a country abounding with cattle, but for the intrepidity of Boileau, who, while a general chase was preparing against the monster, went alone, and lay in ambush, in a wood, known to be frequented by the animal.

*Female Intrepidity.*—The following is an interesting instance of intrepidity, in an age and sex from which we should not naturally have expected it.—Genolhae, (in Languedoc) Nov. 18, 1809.—Sir; I have again to announce a fresh disaster occasioned by the wolf, vulgarly called, "*la bête du Gard.*" Compare *Panorama*, Vol. VI. p. 978. Yesterday, at nine o'clock in the morning Claude Reboul, eight years of age, and his sister, between eleven and twelve, were tending four cows in a meadow. These two children wishing to light a fire, the little boy strayed a little to gather some wood. Soon after Rose Reboul heard her young brother cry; she flew to his assistance, and saw him in the jaws of a wolf, which had seized him by the waist. She naturally roared for help, with all her might, and gathering stones began to pelt the animal, by whose teeth her brother was already lacerated in several places. With a courage much above her sex and her age, she continued that mode of attack; and, at last, luckily hit the wolf on the leg, and thus compelled it to abandon its prey and to retreat some distance. The wolf, however, soon sprang forward again to seize the boy, but was again prevented by the shrieks and continued attacks from the little girl. In this contest she unfortunately made a slip and came to the ground; the infuriated wolf was on the point of seizing her, but she sprang up nimbly and, with a large stone, hit the animal on the upper jaw. On this last the wolf retreated and soon disappeared in the woods. The contest had lasted a quarter of an hour. On their return to their parents, who are poor cottagers of the commune of Concoule, the boy's wounds, twelve in number, were examined and found to be not dangerous; the courageous little girl, from her over-exertion



in roaring for help, got an extinction of voice: a subscription has been set on foot for these children, thus miraculously preserved.

**Finances.**—The *Moniteur* contains two long articles on this subject. The first is a Report by the Minister of Finance to the Emperor, in which are the following passages:—

"It is, probable, that the war expenditure of the last year cannot be under 640 millions, of which sum, only 350 millions are chargeable upon the public treasury.

"The amount of this expenditure will excite no surprise; when it is considered that, besides an immense staff, your Majesty has, during 1809, maintained an establishment of 900,000 infantry, 100,000 horses for the cavalry service, and 50,000 for the waggon and artillery train."

The second is a long and laboured speech of the Chairman of the Committee of Finance of the Legislative Body, in support of the new project of revenue regulations. He says,

"A political measure, which drove back to our enemy's ports every thing that their commerce and industry tried to export to the Continent, occasioned a considerable diminution in the revenue accruing from the Customs during the year 1808. The expenditure for that year was also augmented by the army being stationed within the French territory, and by the preparations made for a new war."

"The proceeds of the Customs were estimated, in the budget for 1809, at 12,000,000, that is to say, at less than two-thirds of the sum, to which they were reduced in 1808. This reduction cannot occasion any embarrassing deficit in our revenue system; whilst it implies an annual diminution of more than 460 millions of francs in the exportations of England; so that the measure which diminishes the proceeds of our Customs, must prove fatal only to that Power which has rendered its adoption necessary.

"Our contributions remain stationary, whilst England, already sinking under the enormous weight of her public debt, is every year adding to it by fresh loans."

"The debt is at present 20,769,000,000 f. and the annual interest 736,000,000; which must be defrayed by permanent taxes.

"In France, the first item of the budget is 111,000,000 as the interest of the public debt of the richest empire in the universe.

"During these three years (1807-8-9), if we compare the budgets of the respective countries, the expenditure of England will be found to have surpassed that of France by the sum of 1,304,421,000 f.

"To institute a just comparison between the budgets of the two Powers, we should subtract from that of France all that is not

comprised in that of England. But one may, without much calculation, perceive the inequality of the struggle between the two countries; and it is easy to foresee the issue. In the one, the science of finance consists only in throwing into the shade an immense debt, and finding ways and means to augment the load of taxes borne by 15,000,000 of inhabitants. Such is the situation of her finances, that she is compelled, in order to perpetuate her taxes, to reject peace, and regards as a calamity the greatest blessing Providence can bestow upon mankind."

#### GERMANY.

**Earthquake.**—On the 14th January, at 53 minutes after five in the evening, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt throughout Vienna and its suburbs: in most of the houses, objects that did not stand firm were thrown down, the bells rang, and all the effects usual on such occasions were observable; the duration of the shock was about a minute.

**Fortifications destroyed.**—The fortifications of Clagenfurth have been demolished by the French. On the 23d December, in the evening, 26 mines were sprung under the great north curtain; the shock was extremely violent, and a part of that immense mass of stone-work was carried to the distance of a quarter of a mile. Three of the inhabitants, some French soldiers, and several horses, were killed by the stones that struck them; and a number of persons were hurt. All the houses, to the distance of 120 toises, were much damaged. The demolition of the other parts of the works was productive of less mischief.

**New Literary Institution.**—At Frankfort, has lately been established under the protection of the prince primate, a literary institution, denominated the *Museum*. It is divided into four classes; of which three are occupied by the sciences, literature, and objects of art; the fourth is composed of gentlemen who have already acquired a knowledge of those subjects. The present president is M. N. Voigt.

#### HOLLAND.

##### State of Public Instruction in Holland, 1808.

The direction of this department of national establishments, is committed the minister of the interior.

The **UNIVERSITIES** are: 1. Leyden; 2. Groeninguen; 3. Franeker; 4. Harderwyck; 5. Utrecht:—to these may be added, as of the highest rank, 1. the Athenaeum, and 2. the Schools of Amsterdam.

**Secondary Schools;** these are divided according to the districts in the departments; Groeninguen has 4; Friesland 7; Drenthe 3; Overysse 6; Gueldres 8; Utrecht 4; North Holland 9; South Holland 7; Zealand 3; Brabant 6.



*Schools for particular Establishments, at the Expence of Government, are:* 1. the School of Artillery and Engineering, at Amsterdam: 2. The Royal Military School, at Hondsholredyk: 3. The Riding-School, at Leyden: 4. The Marine Institution, at the Island of Tye Noord.

*Schools for particular Establishments, at the Expence of Individuals, are:* 1. The Institution of the Deaf and Dumb, at Groeninguen: 2. The Academy of Design, Architecture, and Navigation, at Groeninguen: 3. The Institution of Mad. de Renswoude in Favour of the Orphans of Utrecht, Delft, and the Hague: the scholars are instructed in farriery, surgery, navigation, geometry, hydraulic architecture, drawing, and engraving: 4. The School of Navigation, at Amsterdam.

THE LITERARY SOCIETIES AND ACADEMIES OF ARTS, are: 1. The Royal Institution of Sciences and Arts at Amsterdam: 2. The Royal Society of Sciences, at Harlem. The other Societies are divided according to the departments, as

For *Groeninguen*, at Groeninguen: the Society *pro excolendo jure*: 2. Society of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry: 3. Society of Natural History: 4. Academy of Design, Architecture and Navigation.

For *Guedres*, at Arnheim: 1. Society of Design and Architecture: 2. Society of Natural Philosophy and Literature: 3. College of Music: 4. Academy for Improvement in Singing.

For *Utrecht*, at Utrecht: 1. Society of Arts and Sciences: 2. Academy of Painting.

For *Amstelland*, at Amsterdam: 1. Society *Concordia et Libertate*: 2. Academy of Design: 3. Society of Design: 4. Society for recovering Persons apparently drowned: 5. Society of rural Economy: 6. Society *Felix Meritis*: 7. Society for the Public Good (*Maatschappij tot nut van't Algemeen*): 8. The Institution of Surgery of Monrikhof: 9. The Society of Surgery: 10. The Society of Natural Philosophy, *Doctrina et Amicitia*: 11. Society for promoting Vaccination: 12. Society of Arts and Sciences: 13. Society of Perseverance, which takes for its motto, *Eene overmeide Arbeid komt alles te boven*: [labour continued, surmounts all obstacles]: 14. Society of Public Usefulness: 15. The Mathematical Society.

For *Harlem*: 1. Teyler's Society, founded in 1771: 2. The Society of rural and domestic Economy.

For *Maesland*, at Rotterdam: 1. The Society of Difference and Agreement [*Verscheidenheit en Opereen stemming*]: 2. Society of Experimental Philosophy: 3. Society of Design: 4. Society for Vaccination.—At the *Hague*: 1. Academy of Design: 2. Society of Lovers of Poesy: 3. Society for Defence of the

Christian Religion: 4. Society of Natural History and Literature.—At *Dordrecht*: The Society of Painting, with the motto *Pictura*.—At *Leyden*: 1. The Institution of Stolpe, for encouraging the Study of Natural Knowledge, of Religion, and of Morals: 2. Society of Batavian Literature: 3. Academy of Design, of Painting, Sculpture, and Engraving: 4. Society of Geometry, theoretical and practical, of Architecture, Arithmetic, and Drawing.

For *Zealand*, at Middleburgh: 1. The Zealand Society of Sciences: 2. Society of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.—At *Zierikzee*: The College of Natural Philosophy.

For *Brabant*, at Breda: The Academy of Design.

\* \* In the colonies, there are—at Batavia, the Society of Arts and Sciences; and, at Paramaribo, also, at the Cape of Good Hope, Societies for the Public Good.

COLLECTIONS INTENDED TO PROMOTE ARTS AND SCIENCES, are: 1. The *Great Library Royal*, at Amsterdam; comprising books, manuscripts, maps, engravings, and medals. This establishment is open to the public, five days in every week, from the hours of 10 in the morning to 2 in the afternoon: 2. The *Royal Museum* of Amsterdam, includes collections of pictures, sculptures, engraved gems and precious stones, antiquities, objects of art, &c. This is open three days in the week, from 10 o'clock to 2.

*Proportion of Religious Sects.*—According to the Royal Almanack for 1809, there is, in the kingdom of Holland, 140 religious communities of Anabaptists; 28 of Remonstrants, with a professor and 30 priests. The Jansenists have 22 presbyters, 3 bishops, and 33 ecclesiastics: the Lutherans have 69 priests: the Catholics have 623 churches, and 641 ecclesiastics: the Reformed have 1260 congregations, and 1541 priests.

#### HUNGARY.

*Students at Pest.*—At the university of Pest, in Hungary, during the course of the year 1808, were reckoned 759 students; of which were, in theology, 62: in jurisprudence 209: in medicine 53: in surgery 95: in pharmacy 7: in philosophy and mathematics 313: and in midwifery 20 female students.

*National Museum and Theatre.*—Count Samuel Belesnay has given 2000 florins for the establishment of a National Hungarian Museum; and, also, 2000 florins for the construction of a National Theatre, at Pesth.

The city of Kaesmark has given to the National Museum, the sum of 1000 florins and M. Ant. de Kis has given the sum of 6,680 florins for the support of a Secretary to

that Museum. The Governor of Fiume, M. Joseph de Klobusiezky has given his cabinet of mineralogy; and other men of rank have given subjects of natural history, arts, &c.

## EAST-INDIES.

**Amnesty.**—Lord Minto, on an examination into the origin and progress of the late alarming insubordination in the Indian army, has found himself warranted in extending pardon to all the officers and others implicated in that affair, with the exception only of four, who have been dismissed the service, and are to be sent home for further trial, should government think proper to institute any against them.

## ITALY.

**Ancient Roman Eagle.**—The antiquary, Piranesi, lately presented to the king of Italy, an eagle, anciently belonging to some Roman legion; it was dug up, some time ago, at Rome.

**Coining Machine.**—The mechanist, Morosi, at Milan, has invented an hydraulic machine, by means of which the workmen, employed in coining, to give motion to the striking engine, are dispensed with, and this labour, which formerly required eight men, is now executed by a boy.

We believe that much more than this is performed by the striking engine of Mr. Boulton of Soho; for that receives, places, strikes, and discharges, a number of coins, by its own machinery, only.

## PRUSSIA.

**Pozen Ghost.**—To the history of that affair, given in our last, p. 946, the following particulars should be added. The name of the family is MORAWSKI; that of the ground in which the mansion stood, is Huerowana. The credulity concerning the apparition of the daughter, having spread in the family, and the family quitting the mansion, at length every one was frightened out of the place. This desertion gave weight and credit to the story, and the panic quickly spread from the mansion to the town, and thence to the adjoining hamlet of *Gostina*; all was terror and confusion, and the inhabitants were found flying in every direction; when the Governor of Warsaw found it necessary to send a commission to inquire into the circumstances, and to tranquillize the minds of the people, which he was barely able to effect, so as to prevent the depopulation of the two villages.

**New Organization of Royal Academy.**

The Royal Academy of Sciences, at Berlin, has received a new organization, from a committee of nine members, who have been employed in this service, by order of the king. This constitution has been communicated, in

manuscript, to every member, with a request, that each would transmit his observations; after which the whole will be revised and submitted to his majesty's approbation.

**Native Platina.**—Mr. Humboldt has lately presented, to the king of Prussia's cabinet of minerals, the only lump of native platina that is known. He found it in 1800, in the soap manufactories of the city of Taddo, in the province of Choco, in South America. This ingot is of the size of a pigeon's egg; its absolute weight is 10,886 grains; and its specific weight is 16,037 grains.

## SPAIN.

**Female Heroism.**—The famous Spanish heroine, Augustina Saragossa, had arrived at Gibraltar some days before the last letters came away, dressed in her uniform as an Officer of the Spanish army. This Lady had her husband and son killed by her side at the siege of Saragossa, and herself received three wounds, in the different actions she was engaged in during the siege, where she shewed the most heroic bravery. The French sent her a prisoner towards France, but she made her escape at Pampeluna. She has a commission and a pension from the Spanish Government, and is now gone to join her regiment in Aragon. She is a modest good-looking woman, 30 years of age, and her manners and her appearance are highly pleasing. Compare Panorama, Vol VI. Page 180.

**Deputies to the Cortes.**—The mode of election seems to be founded on the principles laid down in the first French constitution. The parishes are to elect the members who shall represent them in the district of Assemblies; these, the representatives to the provincial Meetings; and the latter, the deputy to the Cortes.—The number of deputies are to be in the proportion of 1 to every 50,000 souls, amounting, on the census of 1797, to 208; to which are to be added 68 supplemental members, to supply vacancies.

## SWITZERLAND.

**Rural Economics.**—The public course of instruction of the Institution for promoting rural economy, by M. Fellenberg, at Hofwyl, begins May 1, and lasts to the end of September. The objects of this course are, the mathematics, natural philosophy, natural history, cultivation of the ground, the management of woods and forests, and technology, or the explanation of terms used in these sciences. Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 761.

## SYRIA.

**Ancient City discovered.**—The celebrated traveller M. Seetzen, has discovered, in the neighbourhood of the Red Sea, the ruins of the ancient city of *Dscherrash* [probably the *Gerasa* of antiquity]. He found remains of several public edifices, two amphitheatres, several palaces, a temple, &c.

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**OBSERVANDA INTERNA.**  
*Cotton Wool imported into Great Britain, 1809.*

| Month.            | London. | Liverpool. | Glasgow. | Lancaster. | Bristol. | Total.  |
|-------------------|---------|------------|----------|------------|----------|---------|
| January.....      | 6825    | 6860       | 3817     | 214        | 38       | 17,754  |
| February.....     | 4522    | 17,671     | 2785     | 51         | .....    | 25,029  |
| March.....        | 3991    | 18,424     | 3684     | 924        | .....    | 27,023  |
| April.....        | 11,893  | 14,904     | 4438     | .....      | 361      | 21,596  |
| May.....          | 16,161  | 28,741     | 3521     | .....      | 204      | 48,627  |
| June.....         | 14,068  | 52,108     | 5639     | .....      | 211      | 72,026  |
| July.....         | 11,350  | 45,327     | 6676     | 559        | 238      | 64,150  |
| August.....       | 16,351  | 39,904     | 4941     | 72         | 367      | 61,635  |
| September.....    | 4906    | 23,299     | 1332     | 283        | 470      | 30,290  |
| October.....      | 7025    | 4794       | 661      | .....      | 72       | 12,552  |
| November.....     | 5568    | 7531       | 1810     | 36         | 20       | 14,965  |
| December.....     | 24,067  | 10,403     | 1151     | .....      | 21       | 35,642  |
| Total.....1809    | 126,727 | 269,966    | 40,455   | 2139       | 2002     | 441,289 |
| Total.....1808    | 53,631  | 66,215     | 20,558   | 1606       | 1157     | 143,167 |
| Increase.....1809 | 73,096  | 203,751    | 19,897   | 533        | 845      | 298,122 |

The proportion from N. America is, 152,445—Brazils, 142,246—E. Indies, [32,664—  
 Other parts, 112,934—Total, 441,289 Bags and Packages.

**National Debt.**—An account of the reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st August, 1786, to the 1st February, 1810:—

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund £156,042,936  
 Transferred by L. Tax redeemed...23,421,468  
 Do. by Life Ann. purchased.....1,024,512

On Account of G. Britain...£180,488,916  
 Ditto of Ireland.....6,593,966  
 Ditto of Imperial Loan.....1,020,525  
 Ditto of Loan to Portugal.....21,662

Total.....£188,125,069

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,693,686l. 19s. 1½d.

**Bank Notes, &c.**—Amount of notes of the Bank of England, in circulation on the 7th and 12th days of January, 1809 and 1810:—

|              | Bank Notes of<br>5l. and upwards. | Bank Post<br>Bills. | Bank Notes<br>under 5l. |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Jan. 7 1809. | £11,718,010                       | £796,250            | £4,141,420              |
| 12 1809.     | 14,077,780                        | 825,580             | 4,305,920               |

|              |            |         |           |
|--------------|------------|---------|-----------|
| Jan. 7 1810. | 13,013,790 | 851,160 | 5,663,080 |
| 12 1810.     | 14,668,640 | 884,120 | 5,854,170 |

An account of all the dollars issued by the Bank of England, to the 8th day of February 1810, inclusive:

Dollars stamped, 1797, and issued 2,325,099  
 Ditto, 1804, and issued.....1,419,484  
 Ditto, 1809 and 1810, and issued 1,073,051

Dollars.....4,817,634

**Produce of Taxes.**—An account laid before the House of Commons, of the total net produce of the permanent annual and war taxes, in the years ended the 5th Jan. 1809, and the 5th Jan. 1810: states it as follows:—

|                              |             |    |     |
|------------------------------|-------------|----|-----|
| In the former, Per. Taxes... | £32,158,450 | 15 | 10½ |
| Annual do.....               | 4,929,790   | 1  | 9   |
| War do.....                  | 20,291,797  | 10 | 9½  |

Total.....57,330,038 8 5

|                              |            |    |    |
|------------------------------|------------|----|----|
| In the latter, Per. Taxes... | 33,544,348 | 19 | 6½ |
| Annual do.....               | 4,920,760  | 18 | 6½ |
| War do.....                  | 20,798,145 | 10 | 7½ |

Total...£59,263,255 8 8

making an excess of nearly two millions in favour of the latter year.

**New Wet Docks.**—The Board of Admiralty have resolved on the plan of erecting wet docks at Northfleet, and determined that they shall be immediately commenced, for which they have granted a sum of £300,000. It is supposed, from the present estimate, that they will cost two millions sterling.

**Midshipmen new Regulation.**—The judicious regulation lately made to examine midshipmen, who have served their time, and pass them for promotion to lieutenants, at the ports where their ships may lie (instead of putting them to the expense of going before the Admiralty Board in London) was lately commenced at Portsmouth, when 18 young gentlemen were immediately passed by Captains Bedford, Irwin, and Hall, on board the Gladiator in the harbour.

*English Prisoners released.*—In consequence of a petition lately presented to the French Minister of Marine, at Paris, all the fishermen belonging to Hastings, who were lately captured by the enemy, have been released by order of the French Government, and have returned in safety to their native country, excepting one, who is daily expected.

*St. Nicholas's Church, Liverpool.*—An accident of a most melancholy and distressing kind occurred here on Sunday morning, Feb. 11. While the second peal was ringing at St. Nicholas's Church, and the congregation were assembling for divine worship, the spire, with the north and east sides of the upper part of the tower suddenly gave way, and the whole was precipitated through the roof, along the centre aisle, burying beneath the immense ruins the greater part of those who had unhappily entered the church. Providentially this number owing to the accident taking place near ten minutes before the usual time of opening the service, was comparatively small, but awfully large in the contemplation of humanity. Not more perhaps than from 15 to 20 grown persons were in the church at the time, and of these the greater part escaped; but the children of the Moorfields charity school, who are regularly marched in procession from the school to the church, somewhat earlier than the time of service, had partly entered. The boys, following last, escaped; but of the girls, who were either entering the porch or proceeding up the aisle, a great number were instantly overwhelmed. The number of bodies taken out is twenty-seven. Of these twenty-two were either dead, or died almost immediately after their removal; five were taken to the infirmary, and one of these is since dead. The hideous crash of the steeple and the piercing shrieks which immediately issued from those who had escaped in the church, or witnessed the catastrophe in the church-yard, immediately brought a large concourse of people to the spot; prompt exertions were immediately made for rescuing the unfortunate victims by removing the fallen masonry. These were continued with unabated attention until the whole of the bodies were extricated, notwithstanding the menacing appearance of the remaining part of the tower and the roof of the church, which threatened a second fall. The scene was throughout the whole of the forenoon deeply affecting. The parents of the children in the school, and a number of others, hurrying from place to place, inquiring the fate of their children or relatives in the utmost agitation, heightened in many cases by a long and awful suspense, and terminating in the extremes of joy or sorrow as they found the objects of their search in safety or among the sufferers.

We have collected the following authentic information:—

The ringers, though apparently exposed to the greatest danger, were all fortunate enough to escape, except one, who was caught in the ruins with a boy of 14 years of age, who was in the steeple at the same time. They were, however, both immediately extricated by the exertions of the other ringers. The man was slightly wounded; the boy is since dead. The alarm, it appears, was given to the ringers by the falling of a stone upon the fifth bell, which prevented its swing, upon which they immediately ran out. In a moment the bells, beams, and upper floors fell to the bottom of the tower, and their escape would have been impossible had not the belfry been upon the ground floor.

The Rev. E. Pughe, the officiating minister for the day, entered the church-yard at nineteen minutes past ten, having himself noticed the clock, on his entrance. He proceeded immediately to the great south door, and was in the act of entering it when he was stopped for a few seconds by the children of the Moorfields school, who were pressing into the church at the same time. On his appearance a young woman, a teacher in the school, and one of the unfortunate sufferers, began to separate the children on each side to afford him a passage, when he heard a person exclaim, "for God's sake, Mr. Pughe, turn back." He stepped back, and looking up, perceived the spire sinking down towards the east. Immediately the whole fell in.

The Rev. R. Roughsedge, the rector, was at the time turning the north west corner of the tower, and proceeded to the vestry, which is also at the west end of the church. His lady was already in the vestry, as were also Mr. Coventry the clerk, and the sexton. The worthy rector appears to have owed his safety to the circumstance of his taking the way on the outside of the church to the vestry, in preference to the more direct one through the south door and the west aisle.

Mr. Knowles, one of the Church-wardens, was passing from the vestry to the south door, and was within a few paces of being buried under the ruins.

A person of the name of Martin experienced an escape almost miraculous. The pews around him were broken to atoms, and heaped with stones, but that in which he sat sustained but little injury, and he himself got out of the church unhurt. He returned public thanks to Almighty God for his astonishing deliverance, at St. Peter's Church, in the afternoon of the same day; very properly acknowledging a superintending providence, equally conspicuous in the most apparently contingent events, as in directing the current of human affairs.

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John Brandreth, one of the singers, was the only person in the organ gallery, which is in the south west corner of the church, joining the inside of the tower. The organ, and front of the gallery were brought down and dashed to pieces, and Brandreth was buried in the wreck. The incumbent weight was, however, sustained by the timber which surrounded him in cross directions, and he was dug out with no other hurt than a slight cut in his forehead.

The tower of St. Nicholas's Church is the oldest erection in town, but the spire and upper part of the tower were modern. The old tower, on which these were injudiciously erected, is supposed to have been built, at least, as early as 1360, 450 years ago. The new erection was projected in 1745. The spire was completed in 1750, by Messrs. Sephton and Smith, it cost £310, in addition they were to be paid £22. 1s. for chipping the old tower.

*Bristol auxiliary Bible Society.*—Guildhall, Bristol, February 1st, 1810. At a numerous and respectable meeting of the Clergy and Inhabitants of this city and neighbourhood, convened pursuant to public advertisement, for the purpose of considering the best mode of promoting the great objects of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the right worshipful the Mayor in the chair; it was resolved, that a Society be formed in this city for the purpose of aiding and co-operating with the British and Foreign Bible Society in the dissemination of the Holy Scriptures, both at home and abroad, to be denominated the Bristol auxiliary Bible Society; the only copies in the Language of the United Kingdom to be circulated by this Society shall be the authorised Version, without note or comment; Annual Subscribers of One Guinea; Life Subscribers of Ten Guineas, or more. The Committee, consisting of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and 24 Laymen; any five competent to act, to be elected annually at a General Meeting; such of the Clergy and Dissenting Ministers as may be members of the Society, to be considered as members of the Committee; the Committee shall procure from the British and Foreign Bible Society, a sufficient stock of the Bibles and Testaments for the supply of such of the members of this Society, as may desire to become purchasers on the terms fixed for sale by the British and Foreign Bible Society. A General Meeting of this Society shall be held, by permission of the Mayor for the time being, in the Guildhall, on the earliest day in the month of February, in every year, on which the Hall can be had. Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol, President; Right Worshipful the Mayor for the time being, very Rev. Dean of Bristol, and the Members

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of Parliament for this City, Vice-Presidents.

—Inasmuch as many persons who may not become Annual or Life Subscribers, may be disposed to aid this Society by their contributions, it is earnestly recommended to the Parochial Clergy, and Dissenting Ministers, in this city and its vicinity, and also to the Churchwardens and Vestrymen of the several Parishes, and to the Deacons, Stewards, and Managers of Dissenting places of Worship, to make once in every year Public Collections, at the church, chapel, and meeting doors after divine service. It is earnestly recommended to the Churchwardens and Vestrymen, of the several parishes in this city and its vicinity, with one or more of the Committee, to make personal application to the inhabitants, for Donations and Annual or Life Subscriptions to this Society, as soon as conveniently may be. The thanks of this meeting was given to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bristol, for his Lordship's kind communication by letter, recommending an Auxiliary Society to be formed in this City, to co-operate with the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, also to the Rev. Dr. Small, to Rev. Mr. Owen, Rev. Mr. Hughes, and Rev. Mr. Stienkopff, to Joseph Smith, Esq., and to the Mayor. Nearly £1000, was immediately subscribed: and about £200 annual subscriptions.

*Ancient Roman Road revived.*—A bill, introduced by Mr. T. Shelly, is now passing through the House of Commons, for reviving the ancient Roman road leading to Arundel, Bognor, and Chichester, from near Dorking. This great public improvement, effected by the spirit and exertions of some gentlemen in Surry and Sussex, will shorten the distance to Bognor and Arundel seven miles, and to Chichester two miles, besides passing through a level and fine part of the country.

*Portsmouth Beach.*—Lately, as some boys were walking along the beach, opposite the slaughter-house jetty, at Portsmouth, one of them discovered an old leather glove washed up on the beach, which he opened, and found it to contain 158 guineas, and a few half-guineas: so firm an union had taken place between some of the guineas that they could not easily be separated.

*More Barracks building.*—In consequence of representation to the war-office from various towns, of the inconvenience and burden occasioned by the quartering of troops, Government have, determined greatly to increase the number of barracks in those districts where it has been customary to station single regiments, and have employed Surveyors to choose and purchase eligible situations for that purpose. These barracks are not to exceed the extent necessary for the accommodation of 700 men.

*Resolutions of the Livery.*—Letter from the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to Mr. Secretary Ryder.—“London, Jan. 11, 1810. “Sir—Having certain Resolutions of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, to present to the hand of his Majesty, it is our intention to do ourselves the honour of attending at his Majesty’s next Private Levee to present the same, unless it should be his Majesty’s pleasure to receive us at some other time and place for that purpose. We are, Sir, &c. *M. Wood, John Atkins, Sheriffs.*”

*Answer from Mr. Secretary Ryder to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.*—“Whitehall, Jan. 13, 1810.—Gentlemen—In answer to your letter of the 11th instant, acquainting me, that having certain Resolutions of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, to present to the hand of his Majesty, it is your intention to do yourselves the honour of attending at his Majesty’s next Private Levee, to present the same, unless it should be his Majesty’s pleasure to receive you at some other time and place for that purpose: I have to inform you, that no person being admitted to the Private Levees without his Majesty’s permission, it became necessary for me to lay your letter before the King, and to receive his Majesty’s pleasure upon the subject of it. I have accordingly done so, and I have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty having already signified his pleasure, that the Addresses and Petitions of the Livery of London, like the Addresses and Petitions of all his Majesty’s subjects, with the exception only of those of the Body Corporate of London, and the two Universities, should be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to be by him laid before the King; his Majesty does not think fit to depart from the same course, in respect of the Resolutions of the Livery.—I have it further in command from his Majesty to state to you, that had you proposed to attend his Majesty, deputed from the Body Corporate of London, his Majesty would have received you as he has been in the habit of doing, and has recently done. But his Majesty cannot receive the Sheriffs at the Levee, or elsewhere, for the purpose of presenting to his Majesty proceedings not adopted at any Meeting of the Corporation as such, without admitting communications to be made to his Majesty, in like manner, from other classes of his Majesty’s subjects, and thereby, in a considerable degree, exposing his Majesty to that personal inconvenience (in the present state of his sight) which the discontinuance of public Levees was intended to prevent.—I have only to add to this notification of his Majesty’s

pleasure, that I shall be ready to receive the Resolutions of the Livery whenever it may suit your convenience to transmit or deliver them to me for the purpose of laying them before his Majesty; and that I shall lose no time in submitting them to his Majesty in discharge of my official duty, and in obedience to his Majesty’s express commands.—I have the honour to be, &c. *R. RYDER.*”

*The New Theatre.*—The petition that was presented by Lord Camden a few weeks since, to his Majesty, at the Levee, for a Charter to erect a New Theatre, was referred back by his Majesty, as is customary on such occasions, to a Committee of the Privy Council, and they referred it to the Crown Law Officers. The latter have returned for answer that they could not advise his Majesty to grant a Charter, as it would be putting the intended new Theatre upon a better ground than the Theatres already established, which had only patents or licences. On this answer being made known to the Petitioners, they sent in another Petition to the Lords of the Council, praying to be heard by Counsel. They have also presented a Petition to Parliament, in order that they might not be excluded from that mode of application, should the Crown deem it proper to refer them to it. The following are the principal Petitioners: The Right Hon. T. Smith, Lord Mayor; the Hon. Montgomerie Stewart, M. P.; Richard Ramsbottom, Esq. M. P.; Lyndon Evelyn, Esq. M. P.; Anthony Browne, Esq. M. P.; Evan Foulkes, Esq. M. P.; Joshua Jonathan Smith, Esq. Alderman; Charles Hutton, LL. D.; W. Marsh, Esq.; Charles Brooke, Esq.; John Newman, Esq.; J. Wyatt, Esq.; James Taddy, Esq.; John Curwood, Esq.; and Richard Cumberland, Esq. The Petitioners state, that they have subscribed £20,000l. to carry the plan into execution. Mr. Sheridan has presented a petition to his Majesty, in his own name, against the erection of a third Theatre. Mrs. Richardson, the other proprietor of the Drury-Lane patent, has presented another petition, in conjunction with the trustees and the great body of renters.

\* \* According to hints thrown out some time ago, in the public prints, it appeared that one of the plans intended for this new theatre, was to bring up Young People for the Stage, by means of an Academy attached to it.—But when we perceive the name of the father of the present race of dramatic writers (Mr. Cumberland) among the petitioners, we cannot readily give credit to it; however, if it be true, we shall consider it our duty to offer some remarks, on the score of morality, decency, and public virtue.

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*The Arts.*—In the Panorama of May last, Vol. VI. p. 278, we had an occasion to mention a series of Portraits of illustrious Characters, then engraving upon Gems, by Mr. Brown: and we now have to acquaint our readers, that a set of eight Portraits are completed: consisting of Francis Duke of Bedford; Lord Nelson; Marquis Cornwallis; Lord Wellington; Earl Moira; Mr. Pitt; Mr. Fox; and Mr. Whitbread. This being a speculation, we believe, never made before by any artist in this line, we sincerely wish Mr. B. success.

## IRELAND.

*Catholic Claims.*—The general committee of the Catholics of Ireland assembled at their committee-rooms in Crow-street, on Jan. 23d, Sir Thomas Edmonde, bart. in the chair. The secretary, Mr. Hay, read the circular letter, calling them together, in order that the petition might be ready on the first day of the session. Several signatures had been transmitted from different parts of Ireland for the general petition. Some counties and cities had adopted the measure of *separate petitions*; but that did not in any degree militate against the unanimity of the Catholics of Ireland, as they held communication with the general committee. Mr. Hay mentioned the satisfaction it must afford to learn, that however it might have been reported as to the decision of the English Catholics, on the subject of the *Veto*, a letter was then received from Mr. Jerningham, secretary to the board of English Catholics, to Mr. Hay, stating, that a meeting of the Catholics of England was to take place in London on the 1st of February. The conduct of the English Catholics, in their petitions and proceedings, were to be considered auxiliary only to the more effectual exertions of the Catholics of Ireland. The Catholics of England could not act so inconsequently as to adopt any measure disapproved by the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. Hay also stated, that he had received from Dr. Troy a copy of the proposed printed sketch of regulations, concurrent with the establishment of a state provision for the Roman Clergy of Ireland. He added, that the gentlemen selected on a more recent occasion by their Catholic fellow-citizens in Dublin had, on perceiving the alarm that had been excited at the intelligence of the measure of the *Veto* being revived, thought it necessary to meet, and invited him to attend their discussions.

Letters had been forwarded to Lord Grenville and Mr. Grattan. Copies of those letters were read by the secretary; they contained inquiries whether any plan of the *Veto* had been intended by the friends of the Catholics? and whether it was their intention to propose any measure of the kind?

*Roman Catholic Veto.*—The propriety of the proposed *veto* is so strongly felt by several of the Catholic Bishops in Ireland, notwithstanding the determination of the Dublin Committee, as to have drawn from seven of them an explicit declaration of their acquiescence in the measure. They are supported in this opinion by some of the most respectable Roman Catholics, particularly in the southern parts, and by a great number of the middling classes. This difference of sentiment will it is understood, necessarily give rise to a general assembly, representing, as far as possible, the whole of the population.

The Catholics, of the county of Wexford, have agreed upon a petition to parliament against the proposed *veto*.

*New Theatre.*—Mr. Jones, as patentee of of the Crow-street Theatre, in Dublin, has petitioned for, and, it is said, obtained the Lord Lieutenant's permission to erect a new Summer Theatre, near the scite of Nelson's Column, in Sackville-street.

## POETRY.

*Epilogue to Riches, or the Wife and Brother;*  
written by Mr. Arnold, and spoken by Mrs.  
Edwin. For the Prologue, see Page 1120.

Cur'd of my folly as a scolding wife,  
Sir John at last shall lead a quiet life.  
Ye henpeck'd husbands,—ah, I greatly fear,  
That many of that gentle class are here—  
Attend a while. A wife reform'd shall school ye,  
And shew why wives rebel—how women rule ye.

When first in awful blandishments array'd  
You court with smiles and pray'rs th' unguarded  
maid;

How full of wit each word, of charms and feature,  
She's angel, goddess, then—celestial creature.

While she, poor silly maid, takes all forsooth;  
What female heart can doubt such charming truth?  
The wedding o'er, how soon these high notes fall,  
This angel proves mere woman after all!

The great discovery made, how chang'd the tone,  
The husband cold, the wife indifferent grown;

'Stead of "my dear, my love, my treasur'd prize,"  
"Damme, my dear," and "Zounds, my love,"

he cries.

While she, soon grown by disappointment cold,  
Replies, resents, and ends a downright scold.

Now comes her triumph, for you'll all allow,  
When women chose to rule, they well know how;  
For where's the man who dares, or old or young,  
To take the field against a woman's tongue?

You'ller I see a Lady, by the bye;

—She with sharp nose and little scolding eye;—

And—or his looks have very much belied her,

Her *Corn Spiss* there sits close beside her;

—That round fat Gentleman, who looks so blue—  
You needn't hide *your face*, I don't mean you!—  
Now, as I take it, this harmonious pair  
Can prove what man and wife in quarrel are.  
*Married for love* in youth's impetuous hour,  
They dream of endless love in Hymen's bower;  
But long before the honey moon was o'er,  
A quarrel rose, which lasted—evermore.

"My love," said he, one evening, "I don't  
choose,

"That you should wear, my dearest, so much  
rouge."

"Not rouge!" cried she in agony, "I vow

"My love, that's quite provoking now."

Tears 'gan to fall, and with rouge to mingle,

"You ne'er found fault with rouge when I was  
single."

"Zounds, Ma'am, you prate, wou'd I had longer  
tarried."

"Steath, Ma'am, you never roug'd before we  
married!"

In short, ye men, before ye wed, beware  
Of everlasting truth to vow and swear;  
But married, fan with care the nuptial flame,  
Nor think that *beast* and *husband* are the same;  
Win us by love—if that won't do alone,  
Die like Sir JOHN, and then the day's your own.

Ladies, a word with you, and then I've done,  
A word to tell you what you ought to shun:  
Shun contradiction—worst of all disasters;  
You should be mistresses, but not be masters.  
Woman by love and gentleness bewitches,  
She never sure was meant to wear the breeches.  
Win by affection, by persuasion rule,  
Thus gain your end; and so I shut up school.

*Occasional Address, spoken by T. Hill, Jun. Esq.  
on the opening of the Odechorologium, at  
the Argyll Rooms, on Monday Dec. 8, 1809.  
Written by T. Leyburn, Esq.*

When arts and learning flourish'd in that age  
Where Greece and Rome stand first in history's  
page;

Amongst those piles high-raised throughout the  
land,

To nurture Genius, and the heart expand,  
The ODEUM's well-turn'd columns met the eye,  
As its proud roof exalted cleft the sky:  
But chief in Athens stood a building fam'd,  
Which in pre-eminence that title claim'd;  
There Music's strains seraphic oft would flow,  
And Poetry in varied numbers glow;  
As, train'd in each, the rival artist tries  
To exert his powers, and gain the envied prize;  
And skilful Judges, with decision true,  
Bestow'd rewards t'aspiring merit due.

So when the Drama first in early age,  
Brought Life's great picture on the mimic stage,

To extend the scene th' embellish'd one thence  
came,

By turns a Hero, or a God the theme!

And as the actors with the verse advance,  
Th' illusion's heighten'd by the sprightly dance,  
To sound uniting action—thus the throng  
Was CHOROS call'd—compound of Dance and  
Song.

But oft as dialogue concise and clear,  
Or grave discourse alternate claimed the ear;  
Or when in Recitation skill'd, the sage  
With rapture scan'd the mind-enlight'ning page,  
In the LOGEUM rang'd each took his stand,  
And Wisdom all-approving wav'd her hand.

From these learn'd sources we our Title drew,  
Turning to times of old for something new.  
And by these combinations have contriv'd  
To shew "ODECHOROLOGUM" how deriv'd;  
Then if our efforts should these scenes revive,  
Assist th' attempt, and see our fabric thrive.  
Nor let this deep research the critics vex,  
Nor our hard name offend the softer sex,  
Whose smiles to us more valued are and dear,  
"Than the rich jewel in the Ethiop's ear."

Which as it shines we view the glitt'ring prize  
Reflected in the lustre of their eyes!  
That like the Sun a Heav'n-born warmth impart,  
With rays deep-piercing through our willing  
hearts.

Perhaps this night will soon be recogniz'd  
Some few whose past attempts were not despis'd,  
And tho' another form we boldly take,  
We hope you'll spare,—for old acquaintance sake!  
STILL bent to please a chosen few, we aim,  
Then don't condemn us—merely for a name!

"Can none remember?" why yes, sure some  
must,

What time they all so crowded were, and thrush'd,  
But two years since, when with a "chosen band,"  
We ask'd your sanction, and approving hand,  
At the "Great Room" hard by the rugged Beam,  
Where beaux met belles—and—jostled on the  
stairs.

Or, still more recent, recollect when all  
Their carriages blocked up Freemason's Hall!  
Where carts and coaches in confusion hurl'd,  
Dismay'd the natives of the eastern world!  
'Twas there we traded last, on a joint stock,  
'Till in some luckless hour a trifling shock  
The Firm dissolv'd—and so we thought it best  
To turn our horses' heads towards the West,  
Where with fresh goods, and plans entirely new  
We sure must thrive, if countenanc'd by you.

\* In Piccadilly, near the Bear Inn.



## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

**Warwickshire.**—Wheat looks well in the field, and is a sinking article at market; as are also all other species of grain. Wool is on the advance. Sheep are generally rotten; 3000 carcasses were brought into Birmingham in one day; the sale of them was cried down by the High Bailiff. Pigs were never known so dear. The turnips have suffered much by the last frost (being unaccompanied with snow). The compost in general, has been carried on the meadows and mowing grounds. Stock, both fat and lean, on the advance, particularly the former.

**Suffolk.**—The wheats appear not injured by the severity of the season, but I am sorry to say, the turnips and the coleworts are more injured than has been known for many years. Those who have large grazing stocks are obliged to grind oats and beans to feed them with; hay is greatly in demand and dearer; there has been a deal of muck and manure, carried on our lands during the frosty weather. Some few began setting beans before the last frost set in. We have not had so little snow for many years.

**Essex.**—The wheat plants, the principal part to be spoken of at this season, we have every reason to think are doing well. Before the last frost a few pieces of early peas had been planted, but there is no appearance of them above ground, at present. Since my last, little business has been done in the fields on account of the weather being so unfavourable, except that of carting on manure, about which the farmers have been very busy. The barns begin to look hollow, as must be expected, so little straw having been grown last year. The turnips of late have suffered much, and many pieces gone quite off, particularly in the inland country. Graziers are having sheep-troughs made, to feed their fat mutton on bean-meal, &c. The plants of tares look but indifferent just now, but most likely will recover. Plenty of fat meat here, but advancing in price. Flour has been a little cheaper. The potatoes hold out well.

Certainly the changeableness of our climate has important effects on our husbandry, yet, from the variety of articles cultivated in this island, we may generally congratulate ourselves, that if one kind of crop is damaged, another kind suffers little; or, perhaps, is highly improved. For instance, among the turnips, stated, in this Report, to have been much injured; the yellow Scotch, and the Swedish turnip, have stood the weather well. Notwithstanding the prospect that recourse must be had *early* to artificial food for cattle,

yet lean stock continues very scarce and dear, especially if of prime quality.

The wools of British sheep have obtained a preference over *picked* samples of Spanish merino, and Saxon; this was evident at a late meeting of the Bath and West of England society, by which a premium was adjudged to the British, though its competitors were capital specimens. *Fine* wools, therefore, are advancing in reputation, and in price.

It is reported that the foreign wheats lately brought into this country, do not stand the competition with those produced on our native soil: what comes from France, especially, is somewhat *decided*, as being very light, and not *plump*; nor weighing more than from 52 to 55 lbs. per bushel. This is necessary to be known; in order that those who otherwise might be disposed to employ the French article as *seed wheat*, may not be disappointed: which we conceive they will be if they confide in this article. We do not wonder at this, the soil of France, or rather of Flanders, is excellent; there can be no better: but the want of a *sufficient* supply of manure from cattle, must be felt in time. When the land has been exhausted by crops, it must be replenished by some means or other; for if the plants have not an ample supply of food, they must be starved; as well as animals which have only an insufficient quantity, or barely enough to support life. In Scotland rewards have been paid for discoveries of the means of preventing the *smut* in wheat: in a little time we hope to see these discoveries rendered generally useful.

Barley has been thought under the fair part of that article in merit: good samples have fetched great prices; while there has been an evident reluctance to take off inferior qualities, and some were rejected, with very little ceremony. Horses are very dear; those fit for military purposes are highly valuable, indeed beyond whatever has been known. This cannot be wondered at, when we consider the numbers that have been drawn off from this country, and that served abroad without returning, together with the many that are now in employ, throughout the whole of the United Kingdom, and the mortality that must be constantly occurring in this particular description of animals.

The woods of our country have diminished but little in value, by reason of the fall in price of timber, on account of the quantities lately imported; that has lowered the price of the foreign article, greatly; but British timber has not fallen in proportion sufficient to have had any great effect on the market at large.

## POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

*Panorama Office, Feb. 26, 1810.*

Lucetius was censured for inhumanity, on account of the verses which open his second book; of which Creech's translation is,

'Tis pleasant when the seas are rough, to stand  
And view another's danger, safe at land:  
Not 'cause he's troubled; but 'tis sweet to see  
Those cares and fears from which ourselves are  
free.

'Tis also pleasant to behold from far,  
How troops engage, ourselves secure from war.

These sentiments of the poet may, at the present time, be adopted by Britons in general; not from apathy, or insensibility to the sufferings of others, but from a sense of their own security. Happily our sea-girt isle is free from the insults of our infuriated foe, whose efforts on the waters are become the contempt of our seamen, who compare them to irritating flea-bites, worthy only of the energies of the Great Nation! It is remarkable enough that the French minister in his late Report on the state of "the richest nation in the universe," has wholly omitted the marine; yet the marine, said a former reporter, must be judged of "by what it shall hereafter perform." It is a standing answer to the question jocosely put in the dock-yards of France—"for whom are you building these vessels?"—*Pour les Anglais.* And never was vexation greater than that of Buonaparte when he replied (Feb. 4th) to the address of the Electoral College of Dordogne—"Messieurs the Deputies of the Electoral College of the Department of Dordogne; myself and my ally, the Emperor of Russia, have made every effort to give peace to the world, but without success. The King of England, grown old in his hatred against France, wishes for war. His situation prevents him from feeling the calamities which it brings upon the world at large, or from calculating its results with regard to his own family. Nevertheless, the war must come to an end, and we shall then be greater and more powerful than we have ever been. The French Empire is in the vigour of youth; it cannot but grow and consolidate itself. That of my enemies is in the last stage of life; every thing presages its decay. Every year that they retard the peace of the world, will only augment my power."

We may address our worthy friend, whose "empire is in the vigour of youth," in the language of one of our poets,—he has no armada to oppose to these sentiments.

..... Look on ENGLAND,  
The Empress of the European Isles,  
Unto whom alone you yield Precedence:  
When did she flourish so, as when she was  
The Mistress of the Ocean, her Navies  
Putting a Girdle round about the World?

MASSINGER.

It is true, that the insular situation of His Majesty's Empire "prevents him from feeling the calamities" which Gallic perfidy "brings on the world at large." Happy Britons, whose malignant enemy is forced to publish a truth so mortifying! It is also, possibly true, that when the war shall end, France may receive greater advantage than in justice she ought: for Buonaparte congratulated his nation (as may be seen in our last, p. 964) that they should receive Martinique and Cayenne "at a peace, restored in a STATE MORE FLOURISHING than when they were wrested from us." Against this we remonstrate: we warn our countrymen not to employ British capital in cultivating French islands; not to give our enemies such occasion of rejoicing; impolitic in the highest degree, on our parts. Let the injury done to many of our merchants by their ill-advised improvements of the Dutch colonies in Surinam, &c. serve as a beacon to warn them off from Martinique and Cayenne.\* But if they will rush on their own ruin, let them thank their own obstinacy, in refusing to listen to the voice of loyalty, reason, and the PANORAMA. As to the "decay" of the British Empire, that is an old story: it has been "decaying" to our certain knowledge more than fifty years, and according to the information we have obtained from very authentic documents, for more than ten times that space. The fact is undeniable: the world itself "decays:" and—but dear Mr. Buonaparte, we most submissively intreat permission to hint, that you and your family, and a dozen such upstart "dynasties," will have "decayed" in putrefaction and rottenness long before the British Empire, by means of external enemies such as you, shall reach its "last stage of life;" notwithstanding "every thing presages its decay." If we have any fear on this subject it is (pardon a witicism, gentle reader) from sagas not from presages.

Alas, we have reasons for such fear, which circumstances call on us to explain. It is now some months since in conversation with a foreign diplomatist, from whom we have received most authentic and interesting information, we had occasion to learn that French bribes possessed too many attractions in the eyes of some of the Spanish Junta. When we hinted at our dread of treachery, not of arms,

\* Compare Bolingbroke's voyage to the Demerary, Panorama, Vol. V. p. 808.

against that nation, we had too much cause for our apprehensions; as late events have shown. It may have been noticed, too, that we have been silent on the subject of assembling the Spanish *Cortes*. It is not easy to persuade Britons that privileges they enjoy, are not adapted for other nations: but the fact is, that other nations must have their learning time, before they know how to improve such advantages, or even to value them. Our friend dreaded nothing so much at this juncture: observing, that if in *thirty or forty* members some are open to bribery and corruption, in an assembly of *three or four hundred* members, the greater part in their new situation, will be accessible to motives presented to them under delusive aspects, recommended by a few leading men, and tending, unawares, to the honest and upright, to the bondage of their country. Knaves and villains are always more cunning than men of integrity.

The French have over-run the south of Spain: but are not advanced beyond what were their real advantages when their army under Dupont surrendered. They have even missed their primary object (the seizure of Cadiz by a sudden attack) by one of those cross purposes against which they had taken great precautions. They have penetrated, by the very passes our friend pointed out to us on the map; but a Spanish army had crossed their line of march a few hours before, contrary, it is said, to orders received from the Junta. In what this interposition of Providence may issue we presume not to anticipate. This, however, we assert boldly, that when France has subdued the whole peninsula (a thing not effected yet) she has not added the value of a *maravedi* to her wealth, nor the power of a *rush esparto*, to her strength. She had more real service from Spain while the traitor Godoy was triumphant in his treason, than she will have after "the peace of the world" shall cease to be "retarded," by any consideration of the fate of the peninsula.

We have stated repeatedly, that the object of Buonaparte was the *SILVER MINES*, &c. of the new world: they have escaped him: they will escape him: he is completely foiled: not a dollar will find its way into his coffers, as tribute from thence. He has almost even given up the game. The independence of Spanish America is an event to be looked for: the advantages will accrue to that nation which has "ships, colonies and commerce." To that nation whose operations are confined to a distant continent—the advantages will be null.

The following paragraph is thought to be supported by good authority.

According to letters from South America, it appears, that the late insurrection in Peru had other objects in view, than those of getting rid of some obnoxious members of the

government, and of proving the attachment of the people to the mother country. The southern part of Peru has expressed a resolution, to throw off its dependence upon Spain, and to erect itself into an independent state. An animated proclamation to this effect has been issued, in which it is said, "Decide! are you so lost to reason as to subject yourselves to a crown which does not exist, and which did it exist, would have as much right over you as Pope Alexander VI. had to make grants of what belonged not to him? Do your duty—embrace independence, and make known to the inhabitants of North America, that you will be as happy and independent as they. That you are neither ignorant nor forgetful of the advantages possessed by free and enlightened nations."

This spirit may be expected to spread; for it is well known that the Spanish colonies have long meditated a separation from their mother country. If fame say true, the expedition under General Wellesley was intended to support that intention, rather than to act in the service of Spain, by relieving her European territories from French malevolence and invasion. It is certain, that the English would have met with no resistance at Buenos Ayres, had they inclined to support the standard of revolt; and the attempt of Miranda plainly shews that such ideas were expected to be received with no dislike by his countrymen. As to the increased happiness of the people, that is well enough in an address to the population; but a true philanthropist will desire something different from such professions, ere he allows them credit.

North America may well enough succeed the former subjects. This government has had bribes offered to it: and whenever the scramble for the mines of Mexico takes place, this fact, it is probable, may come to light; though it is equally probable that some adventurous Spaniard may cruelly annihilate the projects of the emperor and king, in the western world; and with them the air-blown bubble of — greatness! greatness! greatness!

The following letters, referring to the state of politics between the United States of America and Britain, will be read with interest. We believe that nothing decisive is at this moment adopted (openly) by either party.

*Correspondence between Mr. Sec. Canning and the Hon. D. Erskine, laid before Parliament, Feb. 14, 1810.*

*Dispatch from Mr. Sec. Canning to the Hon. David Erskine, dated Foreign Office, Jan. 23, 1809.*

SIR,—Your Dispatches, from No. 46 to 49, both inclusive, have been received, and laid before the King. The most serious attention

of his Majesty's government has been directed to the important matter treated of, in those dispatches; and especially to those confidential communications which you represent yourself to have received from different individuals of weight and influence in the American government, respecting the political relations of Great Britain and the United States.

It must be confessed, that the conciliatory disposition which these individuals describe to you as existing on the part of the American administration, does not appear either in the acts of the government, or in the debates of Congress. But the intimations which have been given to you of the difference between the personal sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, and those of his probable successor in the Presidency, with respect to this country, and the hopes which you have been led to entertain, that the beginning of the new Presidency may be favourable to a change of policy in America, if opportunity and encouragement for such a change shall be afforded by this country, have induced his Majesty's government to review and consider the most important points of disagreement between the two governments; and I have received his Majesty's commands to send you such instructions on those subjects, as must, if the government of the United States be seriously disposed to accommodation, lead to their immediate and satisfactory adjustment.

The first of these points is the affair of the Chesapeake. Nothing prevented an amicable conclusion of this discussion by Mr. Rose, except the refusal of the American government to withdraw the proclamation issued on the 2d July 1807, by which the ships of war of Great Britain were interdicted from the harbours of the United States, while those of France continued to be allowed a free resort to them.

The construction given by Mr. Madison to the resolution of the committee, to whom the consideration of the foreign relations of the United States were referred at the opening of the present session of Congress, undoubtedly goes a considerable way to remove the objection to which the proclamation was liable.

Of the exclusion of the ships of war of both belligerents from the ports of a neutral state, neither belligerent has a right to complain. The impartiality of that regulation, alone gave to it a character of hospitality.

If, therefore, the ships of war of France shall in point of fact have been excluded from the ports of the United States, and such ships of that description as were in those ports at the time of passing the resolution shall have been warned to depart, his Majesty would no longer insist upon the formal recal of the proclamation as a preliminary to the adjustment of the difference arising from the affair of the Chesapeake. It is still necessary, however, that either the proclamation should be withdrawn, or its operation formally declared to be at an end; but it will be sufficient if that withdrawal or declaration is recorded (according to the arrangement which Mr. Madison professed himself ready to adopt) in the same instrument, or at the same time, with the terms of reparation, which his Majesty is now willing to offer.

The terms of reparation which Mr. Rose was authorised to propose, were in substance;

1st. A formal disavowal by his Majesty of the act of Admiral Berkeley:

2dly. The restoration of the men forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake, reserving to his Majesty the right of claiming in a regular way from the American government, the discharge of such of them as might prove, upon investigation, to be either natural-born subjects of his Majesty, or deserters from his Majesty's service:

3dly. A pecuniary provision suitable to their respective situations in life, for the widows or orphans of such men (not being natural born subjects of his Majesty, nor deserters from his Majesty's service) as may have been unfortunately killed on board the Chesapeake.

In return for these concessions, his Majesty required:—1st. A disavowal on the part of the American government of the protection by Commodore Barron of deserters from his Majesty's service. Of his denial of his having such persons on board of the ship under his command, and his refusal to deliver them upon demand:—2dly. A like disavowal of the outrages committed on the persons or property of his Majesty's subjects at Norfolk, or elsewhere, in consequence of this affair; an engagement was also to be required, that the American government should not in future countenance any of its agents, civil or military, in encouraging desertion from his Majesty's service.

This last point being according to the statement in your No. 47, to be provided for by a special Act of Congress, it is not necessary to obtain any specific engagement or declaration respecting it; and as it is above all things desirable to simplify as much as possible the conclusion of an arrangement which has been so long pending; as a recurrence to the details of the affair of the Chesapeake, of the causes which led to it, and of the discussions immediately arising out of it, might lead to complicated and fruitless controversy, his Majesty, on his part, would be contented at present to wave any demand for retrospective disavowals on the part of the government of the United States, that government being, on the other hand, contented to receive back the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, as the single and sufficient act of reparation.

To which, however, his Majesty would still be willing to add the provision for the widows and orphans of the men killed in the action, but as an act of his Majesty's spontaneous generosity. This arrangement, I have every reason to believe, both from what Mr. Pinkney has stated to me, and what Mr. Rose reports of Mr. Madison's unofficial conversations, would be satisfactory to the American government upon this subject. Whether this arrangement shall be settled by a formal convention, or by the exchange of ministerial notes, dated the same day, and reciprocally delivered at the same time, is left to the decision of yourself and of the American minister.

I have only to add (though I see no ground to apprehend that such a demand is likely to be



brought forward), that you are steadily and peremptorily to refuse any demand for any mark of his Majesty's displeasure to Admiral Berkeley, than that which was in the first instance manifested, by that officer's immediate recall.

You are to open the subject of the Chesapeake separately and distinctly. The manner in which the proposal for the adjustment of that difference may be received will be the best test of the general disposition of the American government, and will naturally indicate the course to be pursued in respect to the further instructions which I shall proceed to communicate to you in another dispatch.

I am, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.

Dispatch from Mr. Sec. Canning to the Hon. David Erskine, dated Foreign Office, Jan. 23, 1809.

SIR,—If there really exists in those individuals who are to have a leading share in the new administration of the United States, that disposition to come to a complete and cordial understanding with Great Britain, of which you have received from them such positive assurances; in meeting that disposition it would be useless and unprofitable to recur to a recapitulation of the causes from which the differences between the two governments have arisen, or of the agreements already so often repeated in support of that system of retaliation to which his Majesty has unwillingly had recourse.

That system his Majesty must unquestionably continue to maintain, unless the object of it can be otherwise accomplished.

But after a profession on the part of so many leading members of the government of the United States, of a sincere desire to contribute to that object in a manner which should render the continuance of the system adopted by the British government unnecessary, it is thought right that a fair opportunity should be afforded to the American government to explain its meaning, and to give proof of its sincerity.

The extension of the interdiction of the American harbours to the ships of war of France as well as of Great Britain, is, as stated in my other dispatch, an acceptable symptom of impartiality towards the belligerents. The first that has been publicly manifested by the American government. The like extension of the non-importation act to the other belligerents, is equally proper in this view. These measures remove those preliminary objections which must otherwise have precluded any useful or amicable discussion. In this state of things, it is possible for Great Britain to entertain propositions which, while such manifest partiality was shewn to her enemies, were not consistent either with her dignity or her interests.

From the report of your conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Galatin, and Mr. Smith, it appears,

1st. That the American government is prepared in the event of his Majesty's consenting to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November 1807, to withdraw contemporaneously on its part the interdiction of its harbours to ships of war, and all non-intercourse and non-importation acts, so far as respect Great Britain,

leaving them in force with respect to France, and the powers which adopt or act under her decrees:

2dly. What is of the utmost importance, as precluding a new source of misunderstanding which might arise after the adjustment of the other questions, that America is willing to renounce, during the present war, the pretension of carrying on, in time of war, all trade with the enemies' colonies, from which she was excluded during peace:

3dly. Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and of the *bond fide* intention of America, to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers adopting and acting under the French decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of those powers; without which security for the observance of the embargo, the raising it nominally with respect to Great Britain alone, would, in fact, raise it with respect to all the world.

On these conditions his Majesty would consent to withdraw the Orders in Council of January and November 1807, so far as respects America.

As the first and second of these conditions are the suggestions of the persons in authority in America, to you, and as Mr. Pinckney has recently (but for the first time) expressed to me his opinion, that there will be no indisposition on the part of his government to the enforcement by the naval power of Great Britain, of the regulations of America with respect to France, and the countries to which those regulations continue to apply; but that his government was itself aware that, without such enforcement, those regulations must be altogether nugatory, I flatter myself that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a distinct and official recognition of these conditions from the American government.

For this purpose you are at liberty to communicate this dispatch, *in extenso*, to the American secretary of state.

Upon receiving through you, on the part of the American government, a distinct and official recognition of the three above mentioned conditions, his Majesty will lose no time in sending to America a minister fully empowered to consign them to a formal and regular treaty.

As, however, it is possible that the delay which must intervene before the actual conclusion of a treaty, may appear to the American government to deprive this arrangement of part of its benefits, I am to authorise you, if the American government should be desirous of acting upon the agreement before it is reduced to a regular form, either by the immediate repeal of the embargo, and the other acts in question, or by engaging to repeal them on a particular day, to assure the American government of his Majesty's readiness to meet such a disposition in a manner best calculated to give it immediate effect.

Upon the receipt here of an official note, containing an engagement for the adoption, by the American government, of the three conditions above specified, his Majesty will be prepared on the faith of such engagement, either immediately (if the repeal shall have been immediate in America) or on any day specified by the American government for that repeal, reciprocally to

seal the Orders in Council, without waiting for the conclusion of a treaty.

And you are authorised in the circumstances herein described, to take such reciprocal engagement on his Majesty's behalf. I am, &c.

(Signed) GEO. CANNING.

*Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Honourable David Erskine, dated Foreign Office, May 22, 1809.*

Sir—Your dispatches, No. 19 and 20, of the 19th and 20th of April, have been received here this day, and laid before the King.

I have lost no time in receiving his Majesty's commands to signify to you his Majesty's sentiments, on the manner in which you have executed the instructions conveyed to you in my dispatches by Mr. Oakley.

It is much to be regretted, that in the execution of instructions upon points of so much delicacy and importance, you should have thought yourself authorized to depart so widely not only from their letter but from their spirit.

With respect to the instructions relating to the Chesapeake, which form the subject of my dispatch, No. 1. I have to remark, first, the total omission by you of a preliminary of the most material importance, 2dly, a departure from the terms of your instructions in the manner of conducting the negotiation; and 3dly, the admission by you, and to far as appears, without remonstrance or observation, of a note containing expressions offensive to his Majesty's dignity, such as no minister of his Majesty ought to have submitted to receive, and to transmit to his government.

1st, It is distinctly stated by me, as the condition of his Majesty's "no longer insisting upon the recal of the proclamation of July 1807, as a preliminary to the adjustment of the difference arising from the affair of the Chesapeake," "that the ships of war of France shall, in point of fact, have been excluded from the ports of the United States, and such ships of that description as were in those ports, shall have been warned to depart."

Of this condition you appear to have taken no notice whatever. The Non-Intercourse Bill operated only to the prospective exclusion: but as to the warning to be given to any ships of war of France (if any such there were) in the ports of the United States, it no where appears that even a question was put by you on this subject, much less that you received any satisfactory assurance upon it.

2dly, But if this preliminary condition had been fulfilled, your instructions proceeded to state, that even then, "it would still be necessary that either the proclamation should be withdrawn or its operation formally declared to be at an end," "though it would be sufficient that such withdrawal or declaration should be recorded in the same instrument, or at the same time with the terms of reparation."

So far from this indispensable condition having been obtained by you, Mr. Smith, in the answer returned by him to your note, studiously avoids any thing like a recognition of the principle on which alone the demand of the formal recal of the proclamation was to be waved; neither is the

proclamation itself withdrawn, nor its operation declared to be at an end.

The obvious consequence of this omission is, that if the Non-Intercourse Act, which is a temporary act, were to be suffered to expire, the proclamation might revive, and the inequality between the two Belligerents be thereby restored.

It was obviously your duty, before you committed his Majesty's name by a written offer of reparation, to ascertain in what manner that offer would be received, and answered; and if you found that the express condition either of the withdrawing the proclamation, or declaring its operation to be at an end, would not be complied with, to abstain from proceeding one single step in the negotiation until you had referred home for further instructions.

That part of your instructions which directed that this arrangement, if not made the subject of consideration, should be settled by the exchange of ministerial notes dated on the same day, and reciprocally delivered at the same time, was expressly intended to guard against the possibility of your committing yourself by a written proposal, in the uncertainty of what might be the nature of the answer to be returned to it.

His Majesty will not suppose that Mr. Smith's intended answer can have been communicated to you previously, and have obtained your approbation.

In the proposal for restoring the men taken from on board the Chesapeake, it was not intended that the condition of his Majesty's right to reclaim them in a regular way from the American Government, if either natural-born subjects of his Majesty, or deserters from his Majesty's service, should have been omitted. I dwell, however, the less on this point, as his Majesty's right, in this respect, is founded on public law, and does not require to be fortified by the recognition of any other Government.

But I cannot forbear observing with regret that the bounty of his Majesty, in the intended provision for the relations of the men killed on board of the Chesapeake, is not only stated by you without a similar restriction, but is brought forward at once as a part of the reparation originally offered; and thus converted by you from an act of spontaneous generosity, into one of positive obligation.

3dly, In addition to the substance of Mr. Smith's note, which I have already mentioned, it remains for me to notice the expressions so full of disrespect to his Majesty, with which that note concludes. And I am to signify to you the displeasure which his Majesty feels, that any minister of his Majesty should have shown himself so far insensible of what is due to the dignity of his sovereign, as to have consented to receive and transmit, to be laid before his Majesty a note in which such expressions were contained.\* I am, &c. GEO. CANNING.

\* The following is the offensive passage in Mr. Smith's letter to which Mr. Canning alludes.—"I have it in express charge from the President to state, that while he forbears to insist on a further punishment of the offending officer (Admiral Berkeley), he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the

*Dispatch from the Hon. David Erskine to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Washington, August 3, 1809.*

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches, Nos. 10, 11, and 12, of the 22d, 23d, and 30th of May, original and duplicates, the former brought in his Majesty's packet Windsor Castle, which arrived at New York on the 25th ult. and the latter, which were delivered to me yesterday by Lieutenant Gregory, commanding his Majesty's gun-brig Contest, which arrived in Hampton Roads, in the Bay of Chesapeake, on the 29th ult.

I lost no time in complying with your instructions contained in your No. 13, to deliver a copy of his Majesty's Order in Council, of the 24th of May last, to the Secretary of State of this government, which I accordingly sent to Mr. Robert Smith in a written note of which the inclosed is a copy. In obedience to your commands I also used all the means in my power to make the above-mentioned Order publicly known throughout the United States.

It is with the deepest regret that I find from your dispatches, Nos. 10 and 11, of the 22d and 23d May, that his Majesty has disapproved of the manner in which I have executed the instructions which you sent me by Mr. Oakley, and has been compelled to disavow the provisional agreement which I had lately entered into with this government, under the persuasion that it would have met with his Majesty's approbation.

The duty and high respect which I owe to his Majesty, would restrain me from making any reply to the animadversions upon my conduct, which you have conveyed to me by his Majesty's commands, but I consider that it is incumbent upon me to offer some observations upon certain points of my negotiation, which appear to have been misunderstood, in consequence I suppose of my having given them an insufficient or imperfect explanation. It is stated by you in your No. 10, of the 22d of May, that with respect to the instructions relating to the Chesapeake, which formed the subject of your dispatch No. 1, of the 23d of January last, I had omitted a preliminary of the most material importance, as the condition of "his Majesty's no longer insisting upon the repeal of the proclamation of 1807, as a preliminary to the adjustment of the difference arising from the affair of the Chesapeake, and that the ships of war of France shall in point of fact have been excluded from the ports of the United States, and such ships of that description as were in those ports shall have been warned to depart."

Of this condition you observe, that I appear to have taken no notice whatever; you add also, that the Non-Intercourse Bill operated only to the prospective exclusion.

I beg leave to refer you to the first section of the Non-Intercourse Law, which you will find excludes the ships of war, from the passing of that Act on the first of March; the prohibition therefore, was not prospective but immediate,

less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic Majesty to his own honour.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. SMITH."

and in fact had been in operation six weeks before I commenced the Negotiation.

Upon the subject of the warning which should be given to any French ships in the ports of the United States, the Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Smith, informed me that there were no French ships at present within the waters of the United States, and it was to be presumed, that the Government would cause their laws to be executed; in the propriety and justice of which sentiment, I fully acquiesced.

The preliminary condition above-mentioned was, therefore, I conceive, fulfilled.

Your next objection states, that the Proclamation of the President of July 1807, is neither withdrawn, nor its operation declared to be at an end.

On explanation of this point, I beg leave to remark, that the Non-Intercourse Law abrogated even the Act upon which the President's Proclamation was founded, by the words at the end of the 3d section of that Act, inserted by the Congress for that express purpose, which circumstance I communicated to you in my No. 18, of the 17th of March, and again in my No. 19, of the 18th of April, in which I mentioned that the Secretary of State declared to me that the Proclamation was merged in the Non-intercourse. I believe I omitted in my No. 19, to inform you, that Mr. Smith added, that it was impossible to issue a Proclamation to recall an Edict, which was a ready revoked and could not be revived.

The third objection taken by you, is upon a point of so delicate a nature, that I proceed to an explanation of it with the greatest caution and deference.

Permit me, Sir, to request that you will lay before his Majesty my most earnest assurances, that I would not have allowed any expressions which I thought disrespectful towards his Majesty to have remained unanswered in any note I may have received.

It would be an inexcusable presumption in me to attempt to put a different construction on the expressions contained in the latter part of Mr. Smith's first letter to me, or to view the meaning of the words in a different light from that which you have been pleased to inform me his Majesty has done; but I think it my duty to declare, that I do not believe any intention whatever existed in the mind of the President of the United States, to convey a disrespectful meaning towards his Majesty by those expressions.

Upon my being informed by the Secretary of State, that the President would agree to waive any demand for further punishment of the British Officer who had caused an attack to be made on the United States' frigate Chesapeake, but that it would be impossible to refrain from expressing an opinion that he deserved it; I used all my efforts to persuade this Government to give up such an insinuation, not from any idea that I entertained of its being disrespectful to his Majesty, but as it might seem less conciliatory than the disposition of the President had been represented to me and of the sincerity of which I was fully persuaded.

After I had received Mr. Smith's note, I deliberated upon the propriety of making any observations in answer to those expressions, but I was

induced to forbear from sending any reply, by consideration of the policy and propriety of not blending irritating discussion with amicable adjustments.

It appeared to me that if any indecorum could justly be attributed to the expressions in the Official Notes of this Government, the censure due would fall upon them, and that the public opinion would condemn their bad taste or want of propriety, in coldly and ungraciously giving up what they considered as a right, but which they were not in a condition to enforce.

The feelings of his Majesty upon that point are a sufficient proof that I have formed an erroneous judgment respecting it, and I have to lament not only that any act or omission on my part should have incurred his Majesty's displeasure, but that it should have been the cause (though unintentionally) of conveying any expression personally disagreeable, or even apparently disrespectful to the Sovereign of my country.

I have omitted to mention one circumstance, which is, that the reason why I did not put in a claim on the part of his Majesty to recover from the American Government deserters from his Majesty's service was, that they had always declared themselves willing to be guided by the Laws of Nations upon that subject.

My motives for deviating from the precise line of my instructions relative to the bounty intended by his Majesty for the relations of the killed and wounded on board the Chesapeake, will I hope, upon explanation, be found to be satisfactory.

When I mentioned His Majesty's liberal views upon that point, the Secretary of State informed me, that it would be highly satisfactory if the offer was expressed in general terms, although the Government never meant to accept the provision tendered, but would acknowledge the liberality of his Majesty, when they might hereafter decline to avail themselves of it, but that if it was put upon the footing of spontaneous generosity, it would not be at all acceptable to the United States. With sentiments of the highest respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

D. M. ERSKINE.

The island of Jamaica has not forgiven the abolition of the Slave-Trade: *that* we suspect lies at the bottom of its present conduct.

The advice of the board of trade, prohibiting the passing of laws by the island legislature, *on the subject of religion*, without first transmitting a draft to the secretary of state, was given to his majesty, in consequence of some intolerant laws passed by the Assembly, against the Methodists; who, with an industry almost incredible, and a disinterestedness almost beyond example, had for some time been employed, in imbuing the minds of the poor heathen slaves of all the sugar colonies.

The House of Assembly has considered this prohibition as affecting its rights: they proceeded to acts which the governor thought

it to be his duty to oppose; he therefore dissolved the house.

The dissolution produced a deep sensation; and resolutions have been passed in different parts, approving the conduct of the Assembly.

At a meeting of the commissioners of public accounts, on the 16th December at Spanish Town, it was resolved to inform his grace the governor, that in consequence of the dissolution of the house of assembly *before the money-bills were passed, the board had no means of furnishing the subsistence, &c. to his majesty's white troops after the 31st of December.* Another resolution directs the agents-general to dispose of such stores and provisions as remain unissued after that day, and to pay over the proceeds to the receiver-general, for the use of the public. It was also resolved, that no money ought to be borrowed for any public purpose until the next meeting of the general-assembly. The receiver general was likewise directed to pay off £80,000 of the public debt. In the new elections, the old members it is said, are in general returned.

An unpleasant discussion has also taken place in the island of Bermuda. The Committee appointed to inspect the state and condition of the public offices, reported that the Provost Master General (the patentee is Lord Braybrook, who acts by delegate) had made undue emoluments by his office. Sometimes by holding back several thousands of pounds, the produce of property sold and placed under his official authority: and sometimes by the rightful owner being totally ignorant of his right. The sum has been so high as £20,000 or more. The securities of some late marshals have proved insolvent: other marshals have quitted the island taking with them their balances. The House of Assembly has therefore, called for extra securities: to which the governor has demurred, not finding any enacted statute to guide him.

Our affairs in India, are we hope, once more peaceable. Our colony of the Cape of Good Hope has suffered more by the earthquake which has taken place there, than is supposed: we understand that the Barracks are sunk three feet into the earth. We hope for further particulars of this remarkable event.

At home, Parliament is busily engaged in discussing the affair of the Scheldt and Walcharen, from which we deem it our duty to abstain till the *whole* is before us.—The petitions of the Catholics have been presented: whether they will be or not, fully discussed this session, the magnitude of the subject we hope will ensure it an unbiassed, and were it possible, a final consideration.

France will experience the same disappointment from her incorporation of Holland, as she has done from her incorporation of Spain. She will never have *real* gains superior to



those she might have had under the authority of King Louis. It is understood that King Louis is imprisoned at Paris, by his brother Nap., but for decency's sake, he is shut up in his mother's house. Also, that the Pope is confined in the Castle of Savona, under a strong guard. Such is the lot of men possessing *some* honesty! The King of Spain (Charles) it is said, wanders about the South of France, in poverty and ignominy. We do not think it worth while to speculate on the intended consort of the Emperor and King. We should pity even a British prostitute forced to his arms; as to a princess with one grain of virtue,—words are inadequate to express our commiseration: we can only remit her to the general prayer, "Mercy on her!"

By a gentleman who left Paris but a week ago, we learn, that NO POLITICS are suffered to be the subject of conversation in that gay metropolis. Whether, therefore, their country be depopulated by the conscription, or their sons fall by thousands in Spain; Paris maintains its usual insensibility: feeling, sympathy, virtue, it has none. Such is the inevitable consequence of systematic vice and philosophical corruptions.

As to the chief mover and source of misery, he appears, we understand, to suffer; the glooms that cloud his brow, and *increase* on their settlement, admit no doubt of it. Beside the natural sallowness of his Corsican complexion, there is a kind of blackness of hue apparent in his countenance, with a kind of scowl, from which no favourable indication can be drawn, as to the peace of mankind. It is visible that he suffers: but whether the cause be his unhealed affliction in parting with his other self, the *virtuous* Empress Josephine, or whether he had then recently received information of the loss of his frigates sent to Guadaloupe, or whether he meditated some further shedding of royal blood, or whether his recollection was visited (awful visitation!) by the resurrection of ideas long ago thought to be extinct, was not even conjectured. But, certainly, he maintained the same malignant brow, black pallid hue, and morbid nothing-enjoying countenance, equally at the play-house and at the chapel in the Thuilleries; in both which places our informant closely contemplated him.

To mention the other powers of Europe is to give importance to cyphers. It is incredible that Austria can be so deeply fallen as to mingle the blood of its house with that of the Corsican,—who, though he could make himself an emperor, can never make himself a *gentleman*. The world looks to Russia for this degradation;—that semi-barbarous court may furnish a victim, says public opinion: how low must this court be sunk, ere such an

opinion of it, could become general! — But, if the selected victim be firm in her resistance (as some expect she will prove) there is no saying what turn affairs may take in that half Asiatic half European Sovereign's councils.

We have lately noticed the flight of many Dutchmen from their native country: the unhappy lot of those who could not accomplish their inclinations, may be sufficiently inferred from the following paragraphs.

"Amsterdam is full of Dutch troops, sent thither, to prepare the inhabitants for the entrance of the French troops intended to occupy it, who were proceeding by forced marches. This precaution, it seems, was not unnecessary, as the populace talked of fortifying and defending that city. The dread of the expected change produced a great depreciation in the Dutch funds; the stock which was previously at 100 having fallen to 70, and that at 80 to 50."

"Bonaparte it is said, has ordered the inhabitants of chief note in Dutch Brabant to send their children to Paris for instruction: a measure of barbarous policy that has been sometimes practised by the pagan conquerors of antiquity, or by Christians, more savage than pagans, in the dark ages. But never till now, we believe, have people of competent circumstances, in a civilized Christian country, been so outraged in their natural feelings, as to have their children, of tender age, torn from them by a remorseless tyrant, to be educated for his own purposes, in a foreign land. What must the poor parents, the mothers especially, feel on the enforcement of this Herodian edict? It is not with a view to education merely, as all the world must see, that these infants are to be withdrawn from their homes: they are hostages in the hands of him, who is now sinking their country into the lowest abyss of slavery."

Though we refrain from considering the proceedings of Parliament as to our external relations, with minuteness, at this moment, yet we cannot equally refrain from congratulating our country on the continuance of those progressive steps of improvement which are perpetually suggested, by British ingenuity, in some part or other of the empire.

We understand, that our most laudable patrons of agricultural exertions, our numerous societies, and institutions for the encouragement of this art, are not only in high reputation; but they have the satisfaction of seeing almost every month, and certainly at every annual meeting, something or other produced which contributes to the purpose they have in view.

The state of our Manufactures is diversified: in some places it is flourishing; in others, only moderate. Some complain of slackness;

others have more than they can execute. This has always been in some degree the case; and it is possible, that local circumstances may contribute essentially to this difference.

We must say the same respecting some branches of Commerce: and even some houses of trade: but this may be owing to incidents of which we have no accurate information; and we merely notice it to account for those contradictions on some points, with which our daily habits of acquiring information have made us familiar.

As to our external resources, we have had repeated occasion to press on the conviction of this nation and its government the importance of the principle, that we should do OUR UTMOST, to become INDEPENDENT of those nations, which sometimes announce themselves in highly flattering terms, as our most strongly attached friends; and soon after, figure away as our inexorable enemies. We have the satisfaction of knowing that these sentiments have directed the endeavours of Government: for instance,—government has sent out surveyors; and others, commissioned to enquire into the actual state of the forests of Canada, and the supplies of timber which they are competent to furnish. This is important: by means of encouragement given to our colonies, we shall accomplish sundry desirable purposes: 1. We shall confirm, strengthen, and establish them in their allegiance, by the most powerful of motives, those of self interest: 2. We shall increase their absolute strength; and comfort: and 3. We shall convince those nations on whom we have *seemed to depend* for articles of this description, that we can do without them. Can they in like manner do without us? Or, when the British market is closed against them, can they find other markets for sale, so easily as Britain can find other channels of supply? It is considered as certain, that Britain cannot furnish the quantity of timber equal to her wants; what then does common sense pronounce to be the next best means of supply?

The money paid to Russia, principally for hemp, flax, their seeds, &c. has been about £4,000,000 annually, for many years. The supply brought by the fleets from the Baltic, during the last year, has been so ample, that we are now independent of that power, and all others, for two or three years to come. During this interval, we have every reason to hope, that the cultivation of hemp in Canada, but more especially in Ireland, will be brought to such maturity of management and *orderly conduct*, as to afford the most effectual assistance. The quantity of land necessary for this purpose is not more than about 200,000 acres: an area that may well

be spared in England alone, in which are about 22,000,000 of acres of waste land. The quantity of hemp employed in preparing a ship of the line for sea, is about 80 tons: the market therefore is certain

It is understood that the importation of iron decreases annually: so that for this article we actually are becoming daily more and more independent. This then has taken the lead among those articles which foreign nations were accustomed to say, with positiveness Britain could not do without. Previous to 1803, we paid to foreigners about £700,000 per annum for iron. At present, we are told by the ironmongery trade that British iron supplies almost every demand; and that its quality, though greatly improved, already, still further improves daily.

We cannot here enter at large into the "state of the nation." But, we hope soon to report that tar and pitch brought from our enemies, is scarcely to be found among us. In London, indeed some of this may be necessary: and so may some supply of tallow, considering the immense demand of the metropolis, all combined in one place, and on one spot, comprising a mass of consumers, to whose wants no ordinary supply is competent. Yet, in diminution of this demand, oil happily yields us a partial assistance; while it also affords the means of employment to our shipping: And when the demand of light shall be so great, that all the oil-yielding fish in the ocean shall be inadequate to the supply necessary to banish darkness from the city of London, the Gas Light and Heat Company stand ready with offers of service, and will undertake to render the Metropolis resplendent from Kensington and Hyde Park Corner to Whitechapel and Bow: from Highgate Hill to Camberwell Grove, for a mere trifle.

It is true, that in 1806 we imported from Petersburg no less than *eighty-six millions of pounds weight of tallow*: but shortly, the Russians shall be desired to keep their commodity at home; or to export to Siberia or Kamt Schatka, *ad libitum*. By the same rule we shall keep our guineas: Bank notes shall be at a premium: and enquiries shall be instituted to ascertain for what reason gold shall have suffered any depreciation!

Affairs are said to be very uncertain between our Court and that of Constantinople; which as is well known, is swayed by councils, not at all correspondent to the constancy of the stream that flows by the Seraglio. Our occupation of Ceuta will tend to keep other of the Mahometan powers in due deference. Gibraltar now proves to be a place of much greater consequence to our nation, than ever could have been supposed since its capture.

## ISLE OF FRANCE.

AN HISTORICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND COMMERCIAL VIEW OF THE ISLE OF FRANCE.

As it is currently reported that our government is fitting out an expedition for the purpose of reducing this island, we deem the insertion of the following account appropriate at the present moment; and we trust that it will prove neither useless nor uninteresting to a considerable portion of our readers. This paper, together with a similar account of the ISLAND OF BOURBON which appeared in our last number, (Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 977), comprises a correct view of the French colonies, on the eastern side of Africa.

The Isle of France, or Mauritius, is situated in the Indian Ocean, 400 miles east of Madagascar. Lat.  $20^{\circ} 9' S$  Lon.  $57^{\circ} 28' E$ . At present it appertains to France. The island was discovered in the 15th century by the Portuguese, who named it the Island of Acerno. The Dutch took possession of it in 1598, giving it the name of Mauritius, in honour of Prince Maurice their Statholder; but they did not form any establishment here till 1640. In 1712 they abandoned it, partly on account of the inconsiderable progress made by the colonists in the amelioration of the soil, and partly on account of the settlement which they had made at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1715 the French landed here, under the command of Du Fresne, a Captain in the service of their East-India Company, and named it the Isle of France. Shortly after, (about 1721) the inhabitants of the Island of Bourbon, under the conduct of a person called Durongay, made a new establishment in the Isle of France: during the fifteen succeeding years the number of the inhabitants was so inconsiderable, that the Company began to deliberate whether it were most proper to retain or abandon the island; but in 1735 M. Bordenay was sent out with instructions to improve the soil to profit. In 1764 the French East-India Company ceded the Isle of France to the Government, and it has since been under the immediate jurisdiction of a governor, for the military, and an intendant or magistrate for the civil department. According to the calculation of Lacaille, the Isle of France is 90,688 toises (each toise six feet, English measure), in circumference; and about 31,800 toises in breadth, where it is broadest. The expenses incurred by the Company, and the still heavier expenses to which the colonization of the island

has put the French government, have not to this day been indemnified by the Colony. Scarcely one third of the land is in a state of cultivation, and even such part as has been laboured on is very remote from any thing like perfection, in point of tillage or produce. It is computed that there are 6000 whites in the island; but when from this number we deduct that of the garrison, there do not remain more than 2000 colonists of both sexes and every age. The number of the free negroes amounts to about 1000; and there are besides from 34 to 36,000 slaves. The island is susceptible of triple this amount of population. Almost every species of cultivation has been attempted here; the culture of grain is, as it ought every where to be, the principal branch of agriculture among the inhabitants; but the rearing of cattle has been culpably neglected. The coffee of the island is good; but it is not equal to the produce of Bourbon. At Villebague there is a fine sugar-house, and five or six others of less consequence are to be met with in different parts of the island. The culture of indigo has been attempted, but hitherto, with little success. A small quantity of cotton is raised here, which grows well, and proves very marketable; by the aid of industry this article might be rendered highly important, and give rise to an advantageous export-trade. The plants of spice-trees brought hither from the Moluccas, have thriven so well as to afford encouragement towards their further cultivation. The too temperate climate of the island, seemed by no means favourable to this species of cultivation, but the samples of the produce lately sent to France have been considered as remarkably fair. The shrub which yields pepper is not cultivated here; although the plants might readily be procured from the coast of Malabar. It is possible that unsuccessful attempts may have been made to raise it, and that the colonists, therefore abandoned the pursuit in despair. It is however, most certain that every novel branch of agriculture will ever be neglected for the culture of grain, so soon as war, or a likelihood of that calamity, leads the cultivator to conclude that he will find it to his advantage to furnish the government-stores with corn.

M. Céré, the superintendent of the Botanical Garden in the Isle of France, published a statement of the spice-trees existing in that colony, in the year 1785. From this account it appears that the island then contained 3000 cinnamon-trees of Ceylon; 10,416 clove-trees, 361 of which were so large as to require the joint efforts of two negroes to remove any one of them; 394, each of which might be removed by one negro; 434 of which one negro might remove two; and 9000 of which one negro

was capable of removing four at a time. These last were of the growth of from 4 to 6 months.

The island likewise possessed 20 aromatic nutmeg-trees; besides these the Botanical Garden, contained 18 female nutmeg-trees, 10 of which yielded, between the years 1779 and 1785, no less than 1088 nuts, including those which had attained to maturity, and such as were blown, in an unripe state, from the trees. This fruit subsequently produced 60 nutmeg-trees in the Botanical Garden, 20 in Bourbon, Guinea, and Cayenne, and 124 slips now rearing in the government nursery. At the commencement of June 1785, a single tree displayed 300 nuts, and 9 others 500 among them, in an advanced state. Of these nuts 24 were sent to Bourbon, 260 were sown in the government nursery, and the remainder, not being sufficiently ripe, were suffered to remain upon the branches. Those fructiferous trees enjoy the most beautiful and vigorous vegetation, their foliage being perfectly green and brilliant, and fruits and blossoms of every age appearing upon a single tree. In short from their flourishing state, there is every reason to expect that the uni-sex-nutmeg-tree will become proportionable in produce to the hermaphrodite clove-tree.

It is believed that the French government has for many years past annually lost about four millions of livres (£166,660) by its colonies situated eastward of Africa.

The mountains of the Isle of France are oftentimes so high that their tops are covered with snow; they produce the best ebony in the known world. The town and harbour called Port Louis are strongly fortified; but in hurricane months, the harbour cannot contain more than eight vessels. In this Port there are large stone houses and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets.

The value of the Mauritius to the French government, arises from those political reasons which induce it to wish to preserve an establishment in the Indian seas. Had not this island been possessed by the French, they would have lost every check whatever on the prosperity of the commerce of British India: for no country power would have given them protection in its ports, or at least, would have made that protection available to them. The expence of a force necessary to capture the Mauritius is great, very great, and the returns from the island are totally inadequate to the cost: yet vessels fitted out, or rather repaired and furnished at this island as ships of war, have done great damage among our Indian shipping. The numbers at present sailing under the British flag form an irresist-

able temptation to French cupidity; while the extent of the Indian ocean, gives privateers and small vessels the choice of innumerable points from whence to pursue their predatory courses. The vessels taken they send to the Mauritius for security, and for sale. That island hereby becomes a nest of pirates, and the fate which belongs to such a station we trust awaits it.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN CASTING OF TYPES BY A MACHINE.

At the present moment when labour at the press is extremely high in price, and paper is dearer than ever, the literary world is materially interested in whatever tends to add facilities to the art of printing.

We have to record an invention by M. Didot, for casting types by a machine.

These types are more correct in point of form; they are also cheaper, and they are lighter, than those in common use, being cast hollow in the body. It was feared that this would produce a weakness; but that evil has not been felt, as appears by the following letter from an eminent printer.

Sir,—As you will naturally expect some report of the two founts cast by your patent machine, of which you have requested us to make trial, for the purpose of ascertaining their durability compared with founts cast in the usual way, I here state, for your information, that the Pica weighed 460lbs.; the Long Primer 468lbs.—each cast, as I understand, from a bill of 500lbs. weight or thereabouts. And it appears that 1:6 of our Pica m's weigh just as much as 19+ of yours—that is, 1lb. The Long Primer in proportion.

With the Pica, exclusive of part of a work in folio, we are considerably advanced in printing another of two volumes octavo, both 1500 number. And I have the pleasure to inform you, from the report of the Compositors, that not more than half a pound weight of types appear to have been broken during its progress thus far, and that casualties of that sort do not now occur more frequently than is usual with other founts.

With the Long Primer we have nearly completed a work of two volumes, small octavo, 2000 number, during the progress of which the number of broken types have somewhat exceeded those in the other fount, in consequence perhaps of the metal being more brittle than that of the Pica.

If these observations will enable you to ascertain the probable advantages that are likely to be derived from the adoption of your ingenious invention, I have only to wish you all due success, while I remain, Sir,

Obediently yours,

Bolt-Court Printing Office, T. BENSLY.  
Nov. 19, 1809.



## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF JANUARY TO THE 20TH OF FEBRUARY, 1810.

## BIRTHS.

*Of Sons.*—The wife of Thos. Jackson, a labouring man of Andover, Hants, of her 33d child! She has seven times had twins.—At Edinburgh, the lady of Alex. Lang, Esq. Advocate.—At Terregles-house, the lady of M. C. Maxwell, Esq. of Nirthsdale.—The lady of Jas. Hadden, Esq. Lord Provost of Aberdeen.—Mrs. Ruddach, of Keppel-street, Russell-square.

*Of Daughters.*—The lady of Capt. Matthew Buckle, R. N.—At Waddon, Surrey, the lady of John Hillersdon, Esq.—At Eastwell Park, Kent, the lady of Major-gen. the Hon. Chas. Hope.

## MARRIAGES.

At St. James's church, H. Koppier's, Esq. of Demarara, to Miss C. Buse.—At Malta, Lord Rendlesham, to Miss M. A. Dickons.—At Dumfries, the Rev. Wm. Dunbar, Minister of Applegarth, to Miss A. Burnside, of Dumfries.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. Gordon, Esq. M. P. for Worcester, to Miss C. Cornwell, of Mocas court, Hereford-hire.—Rev. H. Wright, Vicar of Wrangle, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Pennington, of Lamb's Conduit-street.—T. Wythe, Esq. of Eye, in Suffolk, to Miss Case, of Middleton, in Norfolk.—Geo. Sadler, Esq. of Southwark, to Miss Firth, of Tooting, Surrey.—At St. Andrew's, Sam. Caw, Esq. Glasgow, to Miss Eliz. Playfair, daughter of P. Playfair, Esq. St. Andrew's.—In George's-square, Edinburgh, D. S. Buchanan, Esq. of Blantyre-chas, to Anne, only daughter of the deceased Col. Chas. Williamson, of Westwater-cottage, Devonshire.—Rev. Dr. John Hodgson, of Blantyre, to Ann, third daughter of the late Val. White, Esq. Bracklach.—At Milton-house, Robt. Anderson, Esq. merchant, Edinburgh, to Miss J. H. Stewart, daughter of D. Stewart, Esq.—At Edinburgh, A. Brodie, Esq. merchant of Leith, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late R. Sommer, Esq. surgeon, of Haddington.—Hen. Capel, Esq. M. A. and late of Wadham college, Oxford, and of Feltham hill, Middlesex, to Amelia, second daughter of R. Hunt, Esq. of Basing-house.—At Mary-le-bone church, John Blenkarne, Esq. of Cheshunt, Herts, to Miss Colclough, of Beaconsfield-house, Notts, and niece to Gen. Wynyard.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Wm. Warington, to Miss Mainwaring, only daughter of Wm. Mainwaring, Esq. of Harver-square.—At St. Mary-le-bone church, the Rev. B. Burgess, of Salisbury-place, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Rev. M. Rutton, of Sellings, Kent.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Long, Esq. of Prewthaw, Hants, to Lady M. Carnegie, daughter of the Earl of Northesk.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, H. Hall, Esq. of Bartholomew-lane, to Miss Southan, of Leigh, in Kent.—At Sidmouth, S. P. Paul, Esq. of the North Gloucester militia, to Miss M. Jenkins.—At Stanme, Sussex, J. Leacock, Esq. of Madeira, to Miss C. Gledstanes.—At Hampton, W. Moreton, Esq. 13th light dragoons, to Miss Griffinboote.—At Weston, near Bath, W. Tyn-

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dale, Esq. of Reading, to Miss M. Bayly, of Belle Vue.—At St. George's church, Hanover-square, J. M. Weldon, Esq. of Kentish Town, to Miss Oliphant, only daughter of L. Oliphant, Esq. late of Itonfield lodge, Cumberland.—At Lewisham, the Rev. John James, of Oundle, Northamptonshire, to Miss Bell, of Blackheath.

## DEATHS.

Mr. Wm. Morris, banker, of Carmarthen, worth £30,000. A few minutes before his death, he ordered his daughter to play a dying hymn on the piano, to which he sung.—In the 100th year of his age, Mr. J. Dobbs, of Huntley, Gloucestershire.—Mr. Tattersall, at his house at Hyde Park Corner, an eminent dealer in horses.—J. Barwis, Esq. of Walbrook-house.—Col. John Douglas, of Mains.—Mr. W. Howell, of Garraway's coffee-house, Cornhill.—At Woodford-bridge, Mrs. M. Maller, aged 82.—In London-street, Fitzroy-square, Miss Boeteleur.—Aged 95 years, Ant. Leslie, mother to the Right Hon. Lord Lindores.—At his house in Tenterden-street, the Hon. C. L. Dundas, second son of Lord Dundas.—In Little Queen-street, Westminster, after a lingering illness, Mr. P. F. McCallum, author of "Travels in Trinidad."—At Wallingford, Wm. Mayne, Esq. seven times mayor, and father of the corporation of that borough.—At her apartments in the Edgeware-road, Mrs. E. Kent, wife of Capt. Wm. Kent, of the B. N.—At his house in Bedford-place, Mr. Malins, father of Lady Maltrave, and many years one of the Commissioners of Excise.—In James street, Covent-garden, Mr. Adams, the father of the Misses Adams, of Covent-garden theatre.—In Queen-street, Drury-lane, Mr. Richardson, late bookseller, of Cornhill, aged 76.—After a short illness, John Lynch, Esq. barrister, of the Middle Temple, aged 38.—At Sheerness, Capt. E. Bass, of his Majesty's ship Gluckstadt.—At Bath, Sir Chas. Turner, Bart.—The Hon. Mrs. Eliot, wife of the Hon. Wm. Eliot, M. P. for Liskeard.—In Camden Town, Mrs. Byatt, the lady of Edw. Byam, Esq. President of his Majesty's Council, Antigua.—The lady of Sir G. Temple, Bart. at Rome, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel.—At Port-Glasgow, James Crawford, Esq.—In his 76th year, Mr. John Mitchell, of New Houghton, in Norfolk. His favourite mule (now 34 years of age), at the request of the deceased, went in procession to the grave, and was to have been shot immediately after his return, but through the human intercession of his granddaughter, Miss Young, the life of this excellent animal was saved, with a promise never to suffer it to be again used.—At his house, in John-street, Bedford-row, John Roberts, Esq. aged 71, many years in the East-India direction.—Mr. W. Justins, printer of the County Chronicle.—Madras, Aug. 6, 1809, at his Garden-house, Dr. Jas. Andersen, Physician-general, and President of the Medical Board, aged 72.—Suddenly, Sir Thos. Wiseman, Bart. aged 61, succeeded in his title by Lieut. Wm. S. Wiseman, R. N.—C. Whiteford, Esq. at his house in Argyle-street. He was well known in the first polite and literary circles, and possessed great talents and information. He was famous as the reader of newspaper lines to cross purposes, under the name of *Papyrus Cursus*. He was the intimate friend of Goldsmith, who

winds up his character in *Retaliation* with the following appropriate lines :

Merry Whiteford, farewell ! for thy sake I admit,  
That a Scot may have humour, I had almost said wit:  
This debt to thy mem'ry I cannot refuse,  
"Thou best natur'd man, with the worst humour'd Muse."

—At Gunton, in Norfolk, in the 77th year of his age, the Right Hon. Lord Suffield.—At Lympton, Devonshire, Lady C. Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the Earl of Londonderry.—At his house, near Ferrybridge, Sir T. Gascoign, Bart.—At Bradborn, Kent, Sir J. P. Twisden, Bart.—A woman named Bowhart, lately died in the workhouse of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, aged 103, having till within three days of her death, retained all her faculties.—At Kensington, aged 89, Mrs. E. Middleton, widow of D. Middleton, Esq. This lady was the last descendant of the brother of the celebrated Gen. Fairfax.—At Wallingwells, Nottinghamshire, Sarah, Frances, and Lydia, three of the daughters of Sir T. W. White, Bart.—At Dundee, the venerable Scottish Episcopal Bishop Strachan.—T. Ward, Esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.—Suddenly, in Ely-place, J. C. Saunders, Esq. aged 37, late Demonstrator of Anatomy at the London Hospital.—In Frith-street, Sir J. Fitzpatrick, Knt. M. D. many years Inspector of Health to the British Army.—Mrs. Catherine Penton, relict of the late G. Penton, Esq. of Hornsey-lane, Highgate, aged 71.—Aged 64, Wm. Douglas, Esq. of the Old Hall, near Manchester.—At Margate, aged 58, Ann, wife of J. Sawkins, Esq. and daughter and sole heiress of Capt. D. Turner, formerly of Nash-court, in the Isle of Thanet.—At Weston-house, near Sidmouth, Devon, J. Stuckey, Esq. aged 95.—At Huntley, W. Forsyth, Esq. in the 80th year of his age.—At Fort Amsterdam, Surinam, Lieut. and Adj. Robt. McCheyne, of the 64th regiment.—In Charles-street, St. James's-square, J. Hopper, Esq. R. A. aged 51.—At Vizagapatam, of a severe and painful illness, which he bore with exemplary patience, Benjamin Roebuck, Esq. of the Hon. Company's civil service. A more faithful and zealous servant the Company did not possess : his active, well-informed, and enterprising mind, amply stored with ancient and modern literature, was ever exerted for their and the public good. The mint of Madras, and the public docks at Corings, are monuments not less of his ingenuity, than of his indefatigable and unceasing labours. Public and private charity ever met a most liberal support from his hands. In mechanics, chemistry, and mineralogy, he had few superiors ; in other polite and useful attainments, his comprehensive mind had acquired very considerable knowledge. Political economy had ever been with him a most favoured study, and few men were better acquainted with that interesting subject. Hospitable, without ostentation, his table was ever the resort of the best informed and most worthy members of society, and few ever left it without gaining some useful knowledge from his conversation ; his address was polite, agreeable, and engaging. To him the settlement is indebted for the first introduction of ice, as well as for many of its most useful and ornamental improvements. In private life, Mr. Roebuck was respected, esteemed, and beloved ; the repeated testimonies he has received from

Government, his honourable employers, and from public corporations and societies, will best bespeak the value of this most lamented member of society.

## MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1810.

War-Office, Jan. 20, 1810.

1st Reg. of Drag. Guards—Capt. J. Boyd, 89th foot, capt. of a troop, vice Peel, who exchanges.

15th Light Drag.—Capt. W. K. Elphinstone, 52d foot, capt. of a troop, by purchase vice Murry, who exchanges.

15th Ditto—Lieut. C. Milner, capt. of a troop, by purchase, vice C. P. Hay, who retires.

3d Reg. of Foot—Lieut. N. Thorne, capt. of a company, without purchase, vice Jacques, appointed to the 1st R. V. B.

4th Ditto—Major C. Bevan, 28th foot, lieutenant, by purchase, vice Espinasse, who retires.

28th Ditto—Capt. C. Paterson, major, by purchase, vice Bevan, promoted in 4th foot. Lieut. J. F. Briggs, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Paterson.

29th Ditto—Lieut. T. Langton, capt. of a company, vice Newbold, deceased. Lieut. B. Wilde, adjutant, vice Wade, promoted.

32d Ditto—Capt. M. S. O'C. Caulfield, 1st R. V. B. capt. of a company, vice Short, appointed 1st R. V. B.

52d Ditto—Capt. E. T. M'G. Murray, 15th light drag. capt. of a company, vice Elphinstone, who exchanges.

68th Ditto—Capt. J. Miller, 9th R. V. B. capt. of a company, vice Devon, appointed to 9th R. V. B.

79th Ditto—Capt. C. Campbell, 94th foot, capt. of a company, vice Williamson, who exchanges.

94th Ditto—Capt. J. Williamson, 79th foot, capt. of a company, vice Campbell, who exchanges.

96th Ditto—Assistant-surgeon R. Hanley, Royal, assistant-surgeon, vice Morrison, who exchanges.

1st R. V. B.—Capt. J. Short, 32d foot, capt. of a company, vice Caulfield, appointed to 32d R. V. B.—Capt. G. Devon, 68th foot, capt. of a company, vice Miller, appointed to 68th foot.

Staff—Major C. Ashworth, 62d foot, lieutenant, in the army, he being appointed to serve in Portugal, under Lieut.-gen. Beresford. Capt. H. Watson, 48th foot, major in the army, he being appointed to serve in Portugal, under Lieut.-gen. Beresford.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut. B. Harding, capt. of a troop by purchase, vice Smith, who retires.

16th Ditto—Quarter-master J. Harrison, regimental quarter-master.

10th Reg. of Foot—Capt. C. Scott, 3d W. I. regt. capt. of a company, vice Wadman, who exchanges.

18th Ditto—Capt. H. W. Whitfield, 6th gen. batt. capt. of a company, vice Vallance, who exchanges.

30th Ditto—Capt. C. Maxwell, major, vice Wright, deceased ; Lieut. B. Nunn, capt. of a

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company, vice Maxwell; and Serjeant-major G. Stephenson, adj. with rank of ensign, vice Nunn.

36th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, 41st foot, capt. of a company, without purchase, vice Pickard, appointed to 4th R. V. B.

40th Ditto—Lieut.-col. C. A. Harcourt, dep. quarter-master-general at Cape of Good Hope, lieut.-col. without purchase.

43d Ditto—Lieut. D. Macdonald, capt. of a company, without purchase, vice Fraser, promoted in 8th W. I. regt.

77th Ditto—Capt. J. Rudd, major, vice M'Gregor, deceased.

78th Ditto—Lieut. T. Cameron, capt. of a company, vice M. Mackenzie, deceased.

79th Ditto—W. Moffatt, 2d batt. paymaster of 1st batt. vice Baldock, deceased.

82d Ditto—Lieut. R. B. Barton, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Colclough, promoted.

3d W. I. Regt.—Capt. T. C. Wadman, 10th foot, capt. of a comp. vice Scott, who exchanges?

Regt. of Rolle—Lieut. L. Muller, capt. of a company.

6th Garr. Batt.—Capt. J. Vallance, 18th foot, capt. of a comp. vice Whitfield, who exchanges.

1st R. V. B.—Capt. D. Gordon, 7th R. V. B. capt. of a comp. vice Pickering, who exchanges?

7th Ditto—Capt. W. Pickering, 1st R. V. B. capt. of a company, vice Gordon, who exchanges

February 3.

20th Light Drag.—Lieut. R. Du Cane, capt. of a troop, by purchase, vice Barker, who retires.

5th Reg. of Foot—Lieut. M. Doyle, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Lockyer, who retires.

14th Ditto—Capt. C. M'Gregor, 3d garr. batt. capt. of a comp. vice Fawcett, who exchanges.

34th Ditto—Capt. W. Hovendon, major, by purchase, vice Terrewest, who retire; Lieut. T. Davis, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Hovendon.

45th Ditto—Capt. H. n. F. H. R. Stanhope, 1st foot guards, capt. of a company, vice Elliott, who exchanges.

62d Ditto—Brevet-major J. Goodridge, major, without purchase, vice Ashworth, promoted; Lieut. W. Johnstone, capt. of a company, vice Goodridge.

59th Ditto—Capt. J. Grant, 56th foot, major, without purchase, vice Morrison, promoted to 1st W. I. regt.

1st R. V. B.—Capt. D. Bruce, royal, capt. of a company, vice Watt, appointed to 9th R. V. B.

3d Ditto—Capt. D. K. Fawcett, 14th foot, capt. of a company, vice M'Gregor, who exchanges.

9th Ditto—Capt. A. Watt, 1st R. V. B. capt. of a company, vice M'Crohan, deceased.

Nova Scotia Fencibles—Lieut. J. Moore, capt. of a comp. vice Crookes, appointed to 2d R. V. B.

Staff—J. N. Froot, Esq. paymaster of a recruiting district in Ireland.

9th Light Drag.—Major C. Morland, 17th lt. dragoons, major, vice Orde, who retires.

1st Regt. of Foot—Major R. Nixon, 12th foot, major, vice O'Keefe, who exchanges; Lieut. J. Stewart, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Cheney, who retires; Lieut. R. Macdonald, capt. of a company, without purchase, vice Bruce, appointed to 1st R. V. B.

12th Ditto—Major J. O'Keefe, royals, major, vice Nixon, who exchanges.

16th Regt. of Foot—Capt. T. D. Turner, York light infantry volunteers, capt. of a company, vice Welch, who exchanges.

19th Ditto—Capt. H. Hardy, 3d Ceylon regt. capt. of a company, vice Alexander, who exchanges; Capt. R. Ball, 3d Ceylon regt. capt. of a company, vice Stewart, who exchanges.

60th Ditto—Lieut. N. Dalrymple, 22d light dragoons, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Heathcote, appointed to the 10th foot.

78th Ditto—Lieut. J. Mackenzie, capt. of a comp. without purchase, vice Lindsay, promoted.

2d W. I. regt.—Lieut. N. Sorrell, 59th foot, capt. of a comp. vice Browne, deceased.

4th Ditto—Lieut. Lord Jas. Hay, 52d foot, capt. of a company, by purchase, vice Lord G. H. Somerset, who retires.

1st Ceylon Regt.—Capt. J. Blackburn, from 3d Ceylon regt. capt. of a company, vice Prager, who exchanges.

3d Ditto—To be captains of companies—Capt. A. Alexander, 19th foot, vice Hardy, who exchanges; Capt. M. Prager, 1st Ceylon regt. vice Blackburn, who exchanges; Capt. G. Stewart, 19th foot, vice Ball, who exchanges.

King's German Legion.

1st Light Batt.—Capt. and Brig. major—Hulsemann, capt. of a comp. vice Ompteda, who exchanges.

Staff—Capt. A. Ompteda, 1st light batt. brig.-major, vice Hulsemann, who exchanges.

## UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Jan. 20.—Monday, the first day of Lent term, the following gentlemen were admitted to degrees:—*D. C. L.* Mr. R. H. Cresswell, of Trinity coll; *B. C. L.* Mr. T. Symons, of Wadham coll; *M. A.* Rev. C. G. Wade, of Merton coll; Rev. J. Heath, of St. John's; and Rev. J. Mayo, of Pembroke; *B. A.* Mr. H. C. O'Donnoghue, of St. Edmund-hall.

Jan. 19.—*B. and D. D.* Rev. J. Griffith, of Wadham coll; *B. C. L.* Rev. M. Cove, of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, incorporated of Magdalen-hall; *B. A.* Mr. J. Fletcher, of Queen's coll.

Jan. 29.—Rev. M. H. T. Luscombe, *M. A.* of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, was incorporated of Exeter college.

Feb. 1.—The following gentlemen were admitted:—*D. C. L.* Rev. M. Cove of Magdalen-hall, prebendary of Hereford, and rector of Eaton Bishop, in that diocese; *B. C. L.* Rev. J. Breckton, of New coll.; Rev. M. H. T. Luscombe, of Exeter coll.; *M. A.* Rev. L. Jefferson, of Queen's coll.; Rev. T. Wood, of St. Edmund hall, and Rev. T. W. Mead, of St. John's coll.; *B. A.* Messrs. T. Turner, E. Carr, and J. Wilson, all of Trinity coll.

Feb. 10.—Rev. M. H. T. Luscombe, *B. C. L.* of Exeter coll., and head master of the East-India college school at Hertford, admitted Doctor in Civil Law.

Mr. P. Venables, *M. A.* of Trinity coll. Dublin, is incorporate of St. Mary hall.

Rev. P. Vaughan, *B. D.* and warden of Merton coll. *D. D.*

2 T 2

## Cambridge.

Jan. 26.—The following one hundred gentlemen were admitted Bachelors of Arts:

The names in this list are arranged alphabetically.

King's college.—Mr. Rennell..... 1

Trinity college.—Messrs. Arnold, Ashbridge, Baker, Barstow, Brandreth, Barmester, Burrow, sen. Burton, Carter, Davies, sen. Duckworth, Ebdon, Gittens, Gisborne, Graham, Harrison, Heckford, Hill, Hodson, Lowther, Lyall, Maule, Mountain, sen. Mountain, jun. Musgrave, Orman, Platt, Raynes, Robley, Rumbold, Stedman ..... 31

St. John's college.—Alston, Armstrong, Arrow-smith, Belgrave, Empson, Hall, Harrison, Holley, Husband, Jowett, Kirby, Male, Marsham, Owen, Ramsay, Simons, Spooner, Sutton, Tatham, Tryon, Uppley, Wade .. 22

St. Peter's college.—Mr. Everard ..... 1

Clare-hall.—Messrs. Gretton, Horner, Mason, Mungeam, Sisson, Whieldon, Wing ..... 7

Pembroke.—Messrs. Fallowfield, Hawkins, Herringham, Meacher, Rathbone, Walker, Watson, sen. Watson, jun. .... 8

Caius college.—Alderson, Athill, Clarryvince, Norgate, sen. North ..... 5

Ben't college.—Mr. Maddock ..... 1

Queen's.—Messrs. Button, Eamonson, Neale, Scott, Sharp, Springet ..... 6

Jesus.—Messrs. Curteis, Edwards, Lennard, Marshall, Pascoe, Spilsbury ..... 6

Christ.—Messrs. Fisher, Harrison, Hayes ..... 3

Magdalen.—Messrs. Cornforth, Blott, Lane ..... 3

Emmanuel.—Messrs. Beague, Brown, Godbold, Robinson, Tabberer ..... 5

Sidney.—Mr. Barnard ..... 1

The following gentlemen obtained academical honours on the above occasion:

## Wranglers.

Ds. Maule, Trin.  
Brandreth, Trin.  
Alderson, Caius  
Carter, Trin.  
Eamonson, Queen's  
Ashbridge, Trin.  
Hodson, Trin.  
Neale, Queen's  
Duckworth, Trin.

Ds. Hall, St. John's  
Harrison, Trinity  
Jowett, St. John's  
Norgate, Caius  
Musgrave, Trin.  
Marsham, St. Joh.  
Spooners, St. Joh.  
Lennard, Jesus.

## Senior Optimes.

Ds. Clarryvince, Caius  
Maddock, Ben't  
Button, Queen's  
Springet, Queen's  
Belgrave, St. Joh.  
Orman, Trin.  
Mountain, sen. Trin.

Ds. Beague, Emm.  
Tatham, St. Joh.  
G. Watson, Pemb.  
Sharpe, Queen's  
Barstow, Trin.  
Cornforth, Mag.

## Junior Optimes.

Ds. Horner, Clare  
Harrison, St. Joh.  
Herringham, Pemb.  
Husband, St. Joh.  
Platt, Trin.  
Hill, Trin.  
Simons, St. Joh.  
Gisborne, Trin.

Ds. Scott, Queen's  
Male, St. John's  
Everard, Per.  
Fisher, Christ  
Spilsbury, Jesus  
Wade, St. John's  
Laue, Mag.

Rev. Dr. Browne, Master of Christ college, a few weeks ago issued a writ in the Court of King's Bench against Rev. Mr. Renouard, Fellow of Sidney college; but the jurisdiction of the university being claimed by Mr. Renouard, as well as by the university itself, the Court of King's Bench allowed the same. In consequence of which, a day was appointed by the university, and the court assembled to hear the cause; when Dr. Browne not appearing, the writ was dismissed. As a declaration was not made in court, we are unable to state the nature of the writ, but we understand it to have been issued in consequence of some observations on an affidavit made by Dr. Browne.

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is *The Death of Abel*.

## STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Feb. 20, 1810.

We are sorry that it is not in our power to present our readers with an account of the close of the disputes between this country and the United States of America. Two questions touching this important subject, have been agitated in the American Congress. One was introduced by a Mr. Mason, who wished that the Non-Intercourse Act might be transformed into a Non-Importation Act; but this proposal was not adopted. The second was in substance as follows: "That America will cheerfully dispose of her own produce, and will as readily receive that of other countries, but the citizens of the United States are to be the sole carriers." To this proposition the whole Congress acceded.

—That the aspect of our commercial concerns is not of a gloomy cast in all parts of the American continent, will appear from the interesting information recently received from Buenos Ayres. It bears the date of Nov. 4, 1809.—and is inserted in our *OBSERVANDA EXTERNA*, p. 1172.

Several corn ships have lately arrived from Holland, and have brought home such ample supplies, that the distillers expect they will be allowed to distil from grain; we however incline to think, that government will not easily be induced to abate its restrictions. Buonaparte it is said has expressed a determination, to put an end to our traffic with the Dutch; but a threat is more easily uttered than executed. His good people of Holland, will not we believe be very ready to second his malignant designs in this respect. By an order from the customs, the duty on coals brought by water from Carimarten, from any place within the port of Llanely, has been suspended. East India orders are this year given to seven manufacturers, for 18,000 pieces: which are 6000, less than the order of the preceding year.

We have the pleasure to state the recent arrival of six private ships from India;



namely, the Ganges, from Fort St. George; William from Bombay; Margaret, Porcher, Larkins, and General Wellesley from Bengal. The following is an account of their cargoes. Privilege goods. Cotton, 18,455 bales; rice, 1,800 bags; ebony, 234 logs, and 11½ tons; hemp, 48 bales; nutmegs and cloves, 39 chests; musk, 3 boxes; black alkali, 30 tons; Benjamin, 22 boxes; mother-o'-pearl shells, 12 bags; cornelians, 1 case; rattans, 1,500 bundles.

*Bankrupts and Certificates, between January 20, and February 20, 1810, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.*

**BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.**

Chadwick, A. and J. Bradbury Green, hatters. Fennell, J. Bath, marble-mason. Hodgkinson, W. East Redford, ironmonger. Ryle, W. Newcastle-on-Tyne, spirit-merchant. Watson, A. Walsworth, corn-chandler.

**BANKRUPTS.**

JAN. 20.—Ashby, R. Uxbridge, innkeeper. *Att. Gale and Son, Bedford Street, Bedford Row.*  
Atchison, W. Newgate Street, boot-maker. *Att. Allen, Canine Street, Soho.*  
Bailey, J. Kingston-on-Hull, merchant. *Att. Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's Inn.*  
Barker, J. Sunderland, grocer. *Att. Meggison and Son, Hatton Garden.*  
Bigg, T. Bishopgate Street, straw-hat maker. *Att. Hudson, Winkworth Buildings, City Road.*  
Caypool, J. Bishop Stortford, money-scrivener. *Att. James, Dewgate Hill.*  
Dyer, R. Dudley, grocer. *Att. Antistice and Co. Temple.*  
Fischer, M. Leeds, merchant. *Att. Lambert and Sons, Hatton Garden.*  
Reddon, J. Bristol, merchant. *Att. Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.*  
Johnson, J. Liverpool, tallow-chandler. *Att. Windle, John Street, Bedford Row.*  
Parker, W. Gray's Inn, money-scrivener. *Att. Pasmore, Warford Court.*  
Pimm, J. R. and W. F. Mark Lane, corn-factors. *Att. Hackett, Chancery Lane.*  
Prime and Smith, Birmingham, dealers in lace. *Att. Davies, Lothbury.*  
Porter, W. Shepperton, common brewer. *Att. Willis, Great Ryder Street.*  
Railey and Hunt, Hull, brewers. *Att. Rosser and Son, Bartlett's Buildings.*  
Singleton, J. A. Manchester, watch-maker. *Att. Edge, Manchester.*  
Spencer, A. Basinghall Street, woollen-draper. *Att. Oldham, St. Swithun's Lane.*  
Walton, C. Manchester, grocer. *Att. Cooper and Co. Southampton Buildings.*  
23.—Barns, J. Truro, draper. *Att. Wild, jun. Castle Street.*  
Chance, E. Bury Street, grocer. *Att. Pritchard, Essex Street.*  
Danson, T. P. Brydges Street, stationer. *Att. Richardson and Co. Bury Street.*  
Keele, J. Skipton, money-scrivener. *Att. Exley and Co. Furnival's Inn.*  
Smith, G. Newcastle, woollen-draper. *Att. Atkinson, Chancery Lane.*  
27.—Bingham, T. Bath, tailor. *Att. Highmore, Bush Lane.*  
Collier, R. Bond Court, wine-merchant. *Att. Alliston, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.*  
Fosle, C. Fenchurch Street, hardware-merchant. *Att. King, Castle Street, Holborn.*  
Green, W. Brown's Lane, Spitalfields, dyer. *Att. Freame, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.*  
Griffiths, J. Southampton, slater. *Att. Ridding, Southampton.*  
Haynes, T. Bristol, chemist. *Att. Gabeil, Lincoln's Inn.*  
Jackson, S. R. Birmingham, button-maker. *Att. Johnson, Temple.*

Morrish, W. Bath, cheesemonger. *Att. Nethersole and Co. Essex Street.*  
Richardson, J. Birmingham, dealer. *Att. Swain and Co. Old Jewry.*  
Riley, J. Hackney, baker. *Att. Bond, Seething Lane.*  
Ross, G. New Basinghall Street, merchant. *Att. Wilde, Warwick Square.*  
Sellers, R. Sculcoates, dealer. *Att. Edmonds and Son, Lincoln's Inn.*  
Taylor, J. Ware, oat-dealer. *Att. Bond, Seething Lane.*  
Wainwright, J. Sheffield, builder. *Att. Blacklock and Co. Temple.*  
Wilcox, W. Parsons Green, victualier. *Att. Bonsfield, Bouverie Street.*  
Willis, J. Fudding Lane, merchant. *Att. Swain and Co. Old Jewry.*  
30.—Ambler, J. jun. Islington, horse-dealer. *Att. Jones and Co. Covent Garden.*  
Appleton, W. and E. Manchester, paper-makers. *Att. Ellis, Chancery Lane.*  
Gibson, J. Liverpool, tailor. *Att. Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.*  
Houlden, R. Southwark, linen-draper. *Att. Foulkes and Co. Holborn Court.*  
Nicholson, H. Islington, merchant. *Att. Harding, Primrose Street.*  
Parnell, R. Newent, tanner. *Att. James, Gray's Inn.*  
Parsons, J. Bread Street Hill, callenderer. *Att. Payne and Co. Aldermonbury.*  
Phillips, T. Prough Court, merchant. *Att. Sherwood, Cushion Court, Broad Street.*  
Robinson, R. Kendal, coal-merchant. *Att. Fothergill, Clement's Inn.*  
Rutledge, T. Reading, hatter. *Att. William and Co. Princes Street, Bedford Row.*  
Stephenson, T. Rochdale, brewer. *Att. Hurd, Temple.*  
FEB. 9.—Ashley, J. G. Gloucester Terrace, merchant. *Att. Wild, jun. Castle Street.*  
Babb, J. Leadenhall Street, hosier. *Att. Collins and Co. Spiral Square.*  
Barber, N. Curstort Street, stationer. *Att. Benoit, Doctor's Commons.*  
Brown, J. Long Lane, Hermondsey, tanner. *Att. Gale and Son, Bedford Row.*  
Chiddell, J. Southampton, porter-merchant. *Att. Daman and Co. Romsey.*  
Clowes, J. Birmingham, jeweller. *Att. Baxters and Co. Furnival's Inn.*  
Croose, T. Pickett Street, linen-draper. *Att. Sweet, Temple.*  
Dore, F. High Street, Southwark, upholder. *Att. Pearce, Salisbury Square.*  
King, W. Newport, Isle of Wight, miller. *Att. Griffiths, Newport.*  
Nicholls, T. jun. Bradford, linen draper. *Att. Jenkins and Co. New Inn.*  
Pass and Bailey, Dockhead, brewers. *Att. Lee, Three-Crown Court, Southwark.*  
Preston, W. Leeds, merchant. *Att. Lambert and Sons, Hatton Garden.*  
Robinson, F. Birmingham, boot-maker. *Att. Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.*  
Sannocks, T. Ratcliffe Highway, carpenter. *Att. Hughes, Newgate Street.*  
Taylor, J. Tower Street, woollen-draper. *Att. Toulmin, Aldermanbury.*  
Wallis, J. Crovden, tailor. *Att. Jones, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.*  
Wilkes, J. St. James's Street, gun-maker. *Att. Parry, Charlotte Street, Portland Street.*  
6.—Duckworth, J. B. Ashford, wine-merchant. *Att. Taylor, Gray's Inn.*  
Duncan, W. Thatched-House Court, jeweller. *Att. Graimes, Hart Street.*  
Gowan, T. Bath, linen-draper. *Att. Jenkins and Co. New Inn.*  
Griffiths, J. Southampton, slater. *Att. Ridding, Southampton.*  
Metcalfe, W. Durham, miller. *Att. Pringle, Greville Street.*  
Patterson, J. Woolwich, grocer. *Att. Magnall, Warwick Square.*  
Slade, T. and T. Bartholomew Close, oil-merchants. *Att. Tilson, Chatham Place.*  
10.—Atkinson, W. Rotherhithe, broker. *Att. Martin, London Street, Fitzroy Square.*  
Audley, W. Bristol, linen-draper. *Att. Visard and Co. Lincoln's Inn.*  
Bacon, J. Deptford, victualier. *Att. Whitton, Jame Street, Bedford Row.*  
Binn, J. Oxford Street, founder. *Att. Hanum, Greville Piazza, Covent Garden.*  
Carroll, J. Hoxton Square, victualier. *Att. Darby, Gray's Inn.*

Chambers, S. Maidstone, corn-merchant. *Att.* Druce, Billiter Square.  
 Donnanthorne, J. Truro, victualler. *Att.* Edwards, Truro.  
 Forge, W. Witham, York, threshing-machine maker.  
*Att.* Rosser and Son, Bartlett's Buildings.  
 Gearing, T. Borough Road, shopkeeper. *Att.* Isaacs, Bevis Marks.  
 Hirst, H. Lingard's Wood, York, clothier. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.  
 Jacob, J. Isle of Wight, miller. *Att.* Clarke and Co. Newport, Isle of Wight.  
 Jones, J. Whitechapel, cordwainer. *Att.* Metcalf, Basinghall Street.  
 Ivory, J. Mark Lane, broker. *Att.* Murray, Birchin Lane.  
 Lock, P. Nailsworth, Gloucester, yarn-maker. *Att.* Shephard and Co. Bedford Row.  
 Lowton, E. Mark Lane, merchant. *Att.* Day and Co. Lime Street.  
 Marsden, W. Leeds, merchant. *Att.* Lambert and Co. Hatton Garden.  
 McLeod, J. C. Leicester Square, merchant. *Att.* Forbes and Co. Ely Place.  
 Ockegden, R. Bopcepp, Sussex, dealer. *Att.* Turner, Bouvierie Street.  
 Palmer, G. Plymouth, haberdasher. *Att.* Street and Co. Philipot Lane.  
 Parmer, J. Borough, Norfolk, miller. *Att.* Shaw, Aylsham.  
 Paulden, E. Cateaton Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.  
 Reily, T. Preston, plumber. *Att.* Ellis, Chancery Lane.  
 Sanders, S. Wallbrook, wine-merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.  
 Schofield, Slatthwaite, cotton-manufacturer. *Att.* Battye, Chancery Lane.  
 Shepherd, W. C. Nottingham, iron-merchant. *Att.* Taylor, Gray's Inn.  
 Stone, J. Bridge Road, Lambeth, seedsman. *Att.* Clutton, St. Thomas' Street, Borough.  
 Whitaker, J. Tottenham Court Road, book-binder. *Att.* Hurd, Temple.  
 19.—Bovill and Hanbury, Catherine Court, corn-factors. *Att.* Druce, Billiter Square.  
 Common, R. North Shields, grocer. *Att.* Setree, St. Mary Axe.  
 Dixon, W. and H. Rotherhithe, timber-merchants. *Att.* Courtten, Wallbrook.  
 Dunsford, J. Plymouth, cutler. *Att.* Alexander, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Lewes, J. Fashion Street, Spitalfields, victualler.  
 Meas, H. Greenwich, tavern-keeper. *Att.* Shephard, Dean Street, Southwark.  
 Munro, J. Clipstone Street, dealer. *Att.* Wilkinson and Co. Margaret Street.  
 Perry, F. Finsbury Square, merchant. *Att.* Palmer and Co. Copthall Court.  
 Spottiswoode, J. Token-House Yard, scrivener. *Att.* Watson and Co. Temple.  
 Walker, J. Blackman Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Hartley, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.  
 Watson, M. C. Charlotte Street, laceman. *Att.* Watkins, Lincoln's Inn.  
 Wright, R. Watling Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Bovill, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.  
 17.—Birkett, R. Gloucester Street, Queen Square, tailor. *Att.* Mills, Vine Street, Finsbury.  
 Chinery, F. Oxford Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Wadeson and Co. Austin Friars.  
 Clough, G. Derby, grocer. *Att.* Baxter and Co. Furnival's Inn.  
 Cooper, W. H. Walworth, surveyor. *Att.* Hughes, Christ Church Passage.  
 Davies, J. Tarvin, corn-factor. *Att.* Huxley, Temple.  
 Davis, J. K. Edgeware Road, dealer. *Att.* Rogers and Son, Manchester Buildings.  
 Doyle, J. Covent Garden, glassman. *Att.* Naylor, Great Newport Street.  
 Elliot, E. Pratt Street, Lambeth, victualler. *Att.* Few, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.  
 Gibbs, H. Bristol, dealer. *Att.* Meredith and Co. Lincoln's Inn.  
 Goodwin, W. Gosport, baker. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.  
 Hey, T. Lombard Street, Fleet Street, spirit-dealer. *Att.* Robinson, Charter House Square.  
 Hinde, J. Whitechapel, tin-plate-worker. *Att.* Hodgson, Surrey Street.  
 Hood, D. Sun Street, colourman. *Att.* Harding, Primrose Street.  
 Martin, J. Millbrook, surgeon. *Att.* Blakelock and Co. Temple.  
 Moody, H. Saltfleetby, Lincoln, jobber. *Att.* Barber, Gray's Inn.  
 Moss, J. jun. Newbury, timber-dealer. *Att.* Gregory, Clement's Inn.

Mowbray, A. [Durham, wine-merchant. *Att.* Thomas, Staple Inn.  
 Stelling, R. Norton, York, wool-dealer. *Att.* Williams, Red Lion Square.  
 Stokes, T. Chepstow, money-scrivener. *Att.* James, Gray's Inn.  
 Syms, G. Vine Street, Minorities, merchant. *Att.* Wild, jun. Castle Street, Falcon Square.  
 Tucker, J. Tiverton, watch-maker. *Att.* Lys, Tenk's Court.  
 Verrall, W. Uckfield, grocer. *Att.* Turner, Bouvierie Street.  
 Winch, R. Shoe Lane, press-maker. *Att.* Lee, Canal Street, Holborn.

## CERTIFICATES.

Ainsworth, J. New Sicaford, mercer.  
 Alton, W. Alfreton, innkeeper.  
 Askew and Co. New Bridge Street, straw-hat makers.  
 Barratt, B. Bath, butcher.  
 Barton, E. Wellingborough, courier.  
 Benwell, T. Newma Street, coach-maker.  
 Bristow, C. Newgate Street, linen-draper.  
 Brodbeck, T. Bolton le Moor, muslin manufacturer.  
 Broster, T. Liverpool, stationer.  
 Brown, J. J. Great Queen Street, glass-grinder.  
 Budde, W. Chancery Street, carpenter.  
 Burbridge, W. Moon's Yard, turner.  
 Bynchmore, T. jun. Market Street, victualler.  
 Cannon, R. Kingsland Road, builder.  
 Chabaud, P. Plumtree Street, jeweller.  
 Chatterton, W. Waiham, grocer.  
 Chicheley, E. R. Islington, hat-manufacturer.  
 Clark, J. Bow, butcher.  
 Conder, J. Moorfields, paper-hanger.  
 Cotton, H. C. Cuckfield, schoolmaster.  
 Cuddee, W. C. Warminster, clothier.  
 Dallas, W. Cushion Court, merchant.  
 Dansou, W. Lancaster, woollen-draper.  
 Davidson, J. East India Chambers, merchant.  
 Dibdin, C. Strand, music-seller.  
 Dove, R. Manchester, dealer.  
 Downing, H. Castle Street, St. Martins, draper.  
 Downs, R. J. Maid Lane, baker.  
 Duchateley, L. D. Great Scotland Yard, distiller.  
 Eglington, J. Deans Court, goldsmith.  
 Favell, B. and J. Cambridge, printers.  
 Fole, C. Cherry Garden Street, timber merchant.  
 Free, W. H. Henslydown, merchant.  
 Gardner, T. St. Andrew, haberdasher.  
 Garmen, C. Holborn, trunk-maker.  
 Gidd, W. Truro, chemist.  
 Gough, J. Exeter, dealer.  
 Guiliot, T. Craven Street, wine-merchant.  
 Hardie, D. Russia Row, dealer.  
 Harris, E. Goulstone Square, stationer.  
 Hinchcock, J. Wellclose Square, merchant.  
 Holmes, W. Rushall, maltster.  
 Horrocks, S. Pendleton, dyer.  
 Isaacson, J. S. New Road, scrivener.  
 Jones, T. Camomile Street, warehouseman.  
 Leach, W. Horton, woolstapler.  
 Little, R. L. A. and M. E. Nottingham, woollen-dryer.  
 Loison, E. Great Castle Street, Oxford Market, wine merchant.  
 Lowther, R. Sheffield, merchant.  
 Malt, J. Jermyn Street, victualler.  
 Mansell and Fielding, Sheffield, saw-maker.  
 McCreedy, W. Manchester, dealer.  
 McDowell, W. Tottenham Court Road, linen-draper.  
 Mercer and Forsham, Liverpool, dealers.  
 Metcalf, J. New London Street, merchant.  
 Moore, J. Great Russell Street, linen-draper.  
 Napier, J. Bucklersbury, merchant.  
 Nizer, A. Tonness, grocer.  
 Pain, J. Peckham, bricklayer.  
 Pocklington and Co. Winthorpe and Newark, bankers.  
 Reddish, T. Bucklersbury, warehouseman.  
 Richardson, J. Bridge Road, Lambeth, livery-stable keeper.  
 Roberts, J. Garden Row, Surrey, baker.  
 Scott, B. Sun Cadbury, clothier.  
 Shelley, G. M. Whitechapel, hosier.  
 Shevill, T. Burr Street, dealer.  
 Spencer, J. Manchester, victualler.  
 Stratton, G. Piccadilly, ironmonger.  
 Towne, J. Oxford Market, butcher.  
 Turpin, R. Manchester, carrier.  
 Walmley, R. Habergam Eves, cotton-manufacturer.  
 Ward, J. Stockton, mariner.  
 Weston, T. Camberwell, post-master.  
 White, W. Southampton Row, baker.  
 Wilmot, J. East Markham, butcher.  
 Winter, I. and J. Acre Lane, builders.  
 Wolgar, R. Cowes, Isle of Wight, smith.  
 Wood, T. Rochdale, stationer.



**COURSE OF EXCHANGE.**

Amsterdam, 9 us. 31-4—Ditto at sight, 30-7—Rotterdam, 9-14—Hamburgh, 28 6—Altona, 28-7—Paris, 1 day's date 19-10—Ditto, 2 us. 19-14—Madrid, in paper—Ditto, eff. 44—Cadiz, in paper—Cadiz, eff. 41—Bilboa, 41—Palermo, per oz. 125d—Leghorn, 61—Genoa, 56½—Venice, eff. 52—Naples, 42—Lisbon, 65½—Oporto, 65½—Dublin, per cent. 9½—Cork, do. 16—Agio B. of Holland, 4 per cent.

**Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th JANUARY, to 20th FEBRUARY, 1810.**

N.B. In the 3 per cent. consols the highest and lowest price of each day is given; in the other stocks the highest only.

| 1810.   | Bank Stock. | 3 p. Cent. Reduced. | 3 p. Cent. | 4 p. Cent. | 5 p. Cent. | Navy Cons. | Long Annuities | Imperial 3 p. Cent. | Ditto Annuities | India Stock. | India Bonds. | South Sea Stock. | Old Annuities. | New Ditto. | Exchey. B. | £ s. d. | Lottery Tickets | Consols for Accts. | Irish Annuity. | Irish 3 p. Cent. |
|---------|-------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|------------|------------|---------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Jan. 22 | —           | 60                  | 68½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 187          | 7 6p         | —                | —              | —          | 11 7       | 22 15   | 0               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 24      | —           | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 187          | 6 7p         | —                | —              | —          | 5 10       | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 26      | 276         | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 188½         | 12 15p       | —                | —              | —          | 6 10       | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 27      | 276         | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | —            | 15 18p       | —                | —              | —          | 7 14       | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 29      | —           | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | —            | 15 18p       | —                | —              | —          | 6 11       | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 31      | 276½        | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | —            | 17 15p       | —                | —              | —          | 10 4       | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| Feb.    | 1276        | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 187½         | 7 2p         | —                | —              | —          | —          | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 5       | —           | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 187          | 13 14p       | —                | —              | —          | 9 5        | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 6       | 276         | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 186½         | 8 3p         | —                | —              | —          | —          | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 7       | —           | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 186½         | 11 12p       | —                | —              | —          | 5 9        | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 8       | 275         | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 185½         | 11 12p       | —                | —              | —          | 5 10       | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 9       | 275         | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 186          | 11 9p        | —                | —              | —          | 5 9        | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 10      | —           | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 187          | 9 11p        | —                | —              | —          | 5 9        | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 12      | 276½        | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 186          | —            | —                | —              | —          | 5 10       | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 13      | 276         | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 186½         | 10 11p       | —                | —              | —          | 3 9        | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 14      | —           | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 185½         | 10 6p        | —                | —              | —          | 8p 1d      | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 15      | —           | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | 185½         | 10 5p        | —                | —              | —          | 2½ 5p      | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 16      | 276         | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | —            | —            | —                | —              | —          | par 8p     | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 17      | 276         | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | —            | 7 11p        | —                | —              | —          | 3 9        | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 19      | —           | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | —            | 11 12p       | —                | —              | —          | 3 9        | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |
| 20      | 276         | 68                  | 67½        | 84         | 99½        | 84         | 18½            | —                   | 7½              | —            | 9 11p        | —                | —              | —          | 8 p par    | —       | —               | 63                 | —              | —                |

**London Premiums of Insurance, February 20th, 1810.**

At 2 gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, From Poole, &c. to Newfoundland, to America 8gs.—At 12 gs. To Musquito  
Liverpool, Chester, &c. U. S. of America, (American ships.) short, Honduras, &c. return £6.—To East  
At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Indies, out and home—East Indies to  
Dartmouth, Plymouth. London. — Windward and Leeward  
At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec,  
Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool, Montreal, &c.  
Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Water- At 8 gs. Newfoundland, Labrador, &c.—  
ford 14gs.—Bengal, Malacca, or China, out Jamaica, or Leeward Islands—Brazil, So.  
and home, 12gs. America, return £4.  
At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope. At 10 gs. Senegambia—U. S. of America, (East ships), return 0—Jamaica to U. S.

**The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in February, 1810, (to the 24th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.**

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Navigation, £1055, £1050, Dividing £40 nett per annum.—Staffordshire and Worcestershire, £715, Dividing £40 nett per annum.—Monmouthshire, £3 per share half-yearly.—£132 to £136.—Leeds and Liverpool, £186 to £188.—Grand Junction, £240 to £244.—Kennet and Avon, £50. £48 £49.—Wilts and Berks, £51. 10s. to £53.—Huddersfield, £41. 10s.—Dudley, £49.—Rochdale, £46.—Ellesmere, £80.—Lancaster, £24. to £25.—Grand Surrey old shares at £65, with new ditto attached, at par.—West India-Dock Stock at £182 per cent. ex dividend of £5 per cent. nett half-yearly.—East-India ditto, £135.—London Dock, £136 to £136. 10s. ex dividend £2. 15s. nett half-yearly £135.—Commercial Dock, £90 premium, ex dividend.—Globe Assurance, £129 per share, ex dividend, £3 nett half-yearly.—Atlas, par.—East-London water-works, £227. £228.—Portsmouth and Farington ditto, £44 premium, with new subscription attached.—Thames and Medway, £42. to £44. premium.—Basingstoke, £35. to £37. 10s.—Ashly-de-la-Zouch, £22. 10s.